INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, snowing to rain. Temp. 39-37 (4.—3). Little change. Yesterday's temp. LONDON: Warmer with occa... Temp. 43-34 (6-1). Tomorrow... Yesterday's temp. 42-36 (6-2). Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 46-25 ...erday's temp. 40-30 (4.—1).
...IONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 6 S
Belgium ..... 10 B.F.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr.
France ..... 1.00 Fr.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T.
Germany ..... 0.75 D.M
Great Britain 1/6
Greece ..... 8 Drs.
Iran ..... 20 Rials
Ireland 1/9
Italy ..... 130 Lire
Israel ..... I.£1.00
Lebanon ..... 75 P.
Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr.
Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Netherlands ..... 0.85 Flor.
Nigeria 2/6
Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
U.S. Military 50.15
Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

...922 * * PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1969 Established 1887

Steven Rock... Are Separat...

Experts Offer Grim Analyses

...an and His Environment: Can He Survive?

By Wolf Von Eckhardt

...FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 (WP).—As our spaceship, having littered the moon... through a poisoned biosphere and ...d down into a polluted ocean, the U.S. ...ssion for UNESCO held a national, ...ay conference here about the deadly ...n earth.

...theme of what is best described as a ...hon establishment teach-in" was "Man ...is Environment—A View Toward Sur...

About 500 representatives of 150 con... ...on, education, science and civic associa... ...from the Campfire Girls and the Dental ...ation to the Science Teachers and Rand ...heard the bad news from the scientists: ...in the next generation an already hun... ...orld will triple its population.

...oretically, of course. It is possible to ...se the food supply so as to keep the ex... ...6 billion or 7 billion people alive. "But ...becoming increasingly clear that it is ...impossible in practice," said Paul R. ...Stanford University professor of biology.

Insufficient Harvest

...entire grain production of the United ...will be insufficient to feed the popula... ...f India in ten years, if the present rate ...wth continues.

...e attempt to postpone the world famine ...all known applications of agricultural ...logy, such as synthetic fertilizers and ...tent pesticides, we are apt to wreck the ...ere with chemical pollution and bring death to all living things. Dr. Sterling Bunnell says.

If we replace fossil fuel power with nuclear power, we exchange hydrocarbon pollution for the equally dangerous and more insidious biologically active radioisotopes, Dr. Bunnell warned.

If we try to extricate ourselves by conversion from fission power to fusion power, we may raise the tritium concentration of the world's water to a level fatal to our species, he predicted.

The oceans, despite much hopeful talk, won't get us out of the bind. The idea that our food supply can be dramatically increased by harvesting the sea is "a gigantic hoax," Prof. Erlich said.

"Productivity of the sea is finite," confirmed R.W. Risebrough of Berkeley's Institute of Marine Resources.

The yield we can expect at best can now provide food for only a fraction of the world's present population, he maintains. "It is no greater than the total amount of waste material now being released by man into his environment."

What is more, Mr. Risebrough told the conference in a calmly worded, academic paper, "some marine organisms already contain higher concentrations of both agricultural and industrial pollutants than their terrestrial counterparts."

The reproduction of sea birds that feed exclusively on marine fish is dwindling. This

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

...ence to Open Tomorrow

...pecial Panels Urge Nixon Call a Hunger Emergency

By Jack Rosenthal

...NGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT). ...in America is so wide... ...d so serious that Presi... ...on should declare an im... ...state of national emer... ...ur special committees de... ...sterday in reports for the ...louse Conference on Food, ...t and Health this week.

...nderscore their sense of ...two of the special com... ...have requested meetings ...President before the three... ...ference begins Tuesday. ...ident will deliver the key... ...ch then.

...pecial committees, in all, ...blished to give poverty ...umer representatives a ...e agenda for the confer... ...y reviewed and evaluated ...of 26 study panels that ...published hundreds of ...mmendations for confer... ...ssion.

...cial committee arrange... ...instituted at least partly ...e to criticism of the ...of the 36 study panels. ...was said, included only ...esentatives of the poor ...sumers.

...entially Explosive

...e critiques of the special ..., released yesterday, ...tially explosive. They ...rn out to be, however, ...rganizer of the confer... ...lean Mayer, special con... ...the President, said, "I ...any deep, irreconcilable ...t all. We are obviously ...closer to a national ...than many of us would ...ght possible."

...immediate meeting of ...l committees with the ...is doubtful, Dr. Mayer ...pointment after the con... ..."not impossible."

...he eight "Voluntary Ac... ...Forces," as the special ...are called, reported yesterday. They represented community organizations, women, religious groups, consumers and agricultural organizations. The first four groups submitted more detailed statements each of which called for a national hunger emergency.

The views of the three other special committees, representing students, health and education, will be made known before the conference starts.

The strongest statement today came from the community organization committee. "All the other problems of nutrition," it said, "fade into insignificance beside the fact that 25,000,000 Americans, or

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Kansas School On Ex-Missile Site Dedicated

HOLTON, Kan., Nov. 30 (AP).—A former launching pad for a nuclear missile was dedicated here today as a public high school.

"On this 27-acre site, an Atlas missile once lay beneath a 120-ton door, ready to travel up to 5,500 miles to carry destruction and death in a nuclear warhead," said Gov. Robert Docking at the dedication of Jackson Heights High School.

The $22 million missile site north of here was closed in 1964. For $1 the school district bought the land on which the missile base stood and an underground complex.

Opponents of New Mass Rite Drop Leaflets on St. Peter's

ROME, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Traditionalists hired a plane today to shower St. Peter's Square with thousands of leaflets protesting a controversial new form of the Roman Catholic mass.

The leaflets lamented "the death of the holy mass."

Throughout the nation, in tiny country churches and big-city basilicas, priests used the new liturgy in front of often bewildered congregations.

In Rome, however, many churches ignored the most dramatic provisions of the "new mass"—including an "embrace of peace" by members of the congregation, the use of ordinary bread instead of communion wafers and having women read Bible passages.

The leaflets fell shortly before Pope Paul VI appeared at the window of his apartment to give his weekly blessing to pilgrims and tourists in St. Peter's Square. He made no reference to criticism of the new mass—which he ordered last April—but said it must be "understood and followed" by Roman Catholics.

French Rite Used

PARIS, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Many Roman Catholic churches in France celebrated the liturgy today in the new form.

The new mass became effective today in France and in other French-speaking countries, according to the wishes of each residential bishop.

Easy Step in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The new mass rite was introduced in Spain today, where it appears to have been welcomed by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic population.

Although generally conservative, the Spanish bishops have pushed liturgy reforms ahead without reservations.



Associated Press.

ITURGY—The controversial new Roman Catholic mass went into effect yesterday in Italy. The new stipulates that members of the congregation will carry the chalice of wine and the ciberium of o the altar. Here a boy and girl carry the vessels during a mass in a church in a Rome suburb.

Drop Seen In Support For NATO

People Apathetic In Its 21st Year

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Popular support for the North Atlantic Alliance has declined significantly in many member states, where indifference and apathy mark the average citizen's attitude.

The backing of member governments remains firm, if less enthusiastic than in the past. Politicians and officials reflect a growing concern over continued heavy defense expenditures.

These conclusions are based on reports from correspondents of The New York Times in the capitals of the 14 member nations allied with the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The soundings of government and public opinion took place last week as NATO's defense and foreign ministers finished preparations for the annual autumn meeting, which opens here Wednesday.

The general tone of the reports indicated that NATO, now in its 21st year, faces an uncertain future. There is much to substantiate the view expressed recently by Gen. Sir Walter Walker, commander in chief of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, that the alliance's security is jeopardized by the apathy of politicians and his fear that it would collapse as governments withdrew support as a result of complacency.

Warsaw Pact

The initial favorable impression made on the members by the Warsaw Pact's proposals for a European security conference appears to have diminished. Instead the Communist powers' sincerity is being questioned because of the vagueness of the agenda and suspicions that the Soviet Union and its allies want the meeting primarily for propaganda purposes.

The formation of a European entity within the Atlantic Alliance appears to be gaining in countries immediately concerned. But peripheral members criticize the idea and others query the entity's usefulness and fear that its formation might accelerate the expected withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe.

As far as the average Briton is concerned, NATO is just there. The Italian regards it much as a householder regards public utilities—something he needs that should always be available but not something he thinks or talks about.

In the Netherlands, NATO, it is said, is "not a popular institution but something needed to keep the peace." In France, which withdrew from active military cooperation in the alliance in 1966, there is what is described as "wide indifference due to the absence of threat."

Only in West Germany does the popular attitude continue to reflect the anxieties of the early 50s, when the alliance took shape. There NATO "provides the sole guarantee of security against Soviet might," the correspondent in Bonn reported.

Little Hostility

Little outright hostility was reported. Recent public-opinion polls in Norway and Denmark reflected more support and less opposition than might be expected from the attacks on the alliance in those countries. The last Gallup Poll in Norway showed 72 percent for NATO, 18 percent against and 10 percent undecided. In Denmark the figures were 45 percent for, 13 percent against and 42 percent undecided.



Associated Press.

DEATH DROP?—These two photographs, published by the Chicago Sun-Times, purportedly show a Vietnamese prisoner of war (top) dangling from a U.S. Army helicopter during interrogation and then (bottom) being dropped to his death.

2 Papers Disclose Reports

Were Captives Dropped From U.S. Copters?

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Allegations came to light yesterday of war prisoners being thrown from U.S. Army helicopters.

The reports came in the wake of the disclosures about the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians by U.S. troops at My Lai in March, 1968. An Army lieutenant has been charged with premeditated murder of 109 persons in the incident.

Statements about the helicopter incidents came yesterday from several Vietnam veterans. The Chicago Sun-Times printed photographs allegedly showing a prisoner being dropped to his death from a U.S. Army helicopter.

Pilot's Pictures

The pictures supposedly were taken by a helicopter pilot flying escort for the craft from which the prisoner was allegedly dropped. They were supplied to the paper by Alan Jones, 22, a schoolteacher, who said he had known the pilot for some time.

Mr. Jones said the pictures were mailed to his parents by the photographer. Neither Mr. Jones nor his parents would identify him.

A letter accompanying the photographs said the helicopter had picked up three prisoners. It went on: "This guy wouldn't talk, so out he went. Funny, the other two didn't stop talking after that . . ."

The Minneapolis Star, meanwhile, reported that Fred Sedahl, a former U.S. Navy hospital corpsman from Minnesota, told the newspaper a South Vietnamese interpreter had thrown a Viet Cong prisoner out of a helicopter during a flight to a prison camp.

There was no indication of whether the two newspaper reports referred to the same incident. Mr. Sedahl said the incident he discussed occurred in December, 1965. It was reported that the incident mentioned in the Chicago Sun-Times took place this year.

Marines Quoted

The Star said Mr. Sedahl told them he had based his report on conversations with marines who were in the helicopter when the Viet Cong prisoner allegedly was thrown out.

Mr. Sedahl said the marines told him the interpreter—tentatively identified as Nuyn Do Trac, assigned to the 3d Marine Division at Da Nang—asked the prisoner, "Where are the Viet Cong?"

"When there was no answer," Mr. Sedahl said the marines related, "the interpreter threw him out the door of the helicopter, then turned to the other two prisoners and began questioning them."

Mr. Sedahl said the reaction of Americans in his battalion was that the incident was funny.

"They said things like 'You should have seen the looks on the other two prisoners' faces'," Mr. Sedahl said, according to the Star.

Hess Suffering From an Ulcer

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Rudolf Hess, the 75-year-old former deputy of Hitler, is suffering from an ulcer and will remain in the hospital, an allied spokesman said yesterday.

He was taken from the four-power Spandau war-crimes prison to the British military hospital last Monday after complaining of stomach pains.

The spokesman said further tests to determine whether Hess has other health problems will continue for several days before a final diagnosis is made.

On Day of Alleged Massacre

Pilot Cited for Saving 16 Song My Children

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—A helicopter pilot has received the Distinguished Flying Cross for saving 16 children in disregard of his own safety at Song My in South Vietnam on March 16, 1968—the day of an alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians by American troops there.

The award to Chief Warrant Officer Hugh C. Thompson jr., 27, of Decatur, Ga., became known Friday. At Fort Rucker, Ala., the warrant officer said he could not answer questions, and the post's public affairs office said he had received written orders from a military judge to refrain from interviews.

At least three soldiers had previously reported hearing that intervention of a helicopter pilot or pilots had halted what some witnesses called a slaughter on March 16, 1968, which had led to Army court-martial charges against 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., 26, for alleged premeditated murder of 109 persons.

Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, in discussing the case with the Senate Armed Services Committee last Wednesday, said:

"During the day, reports received from an Army helicopter pilot who had supported the operation suggested there might have been unnecessary killing of noncombatants at My Lai." My Lai 4 was the raided hamlet in the Song My village complex.

The Distinguished Flying Cross, ranked next to the Medal of Honor, was conferred on Warrant Officer Thompson last Oct. 15, about six months after the Army reopened an investigation of the massacre charges.

The citation indicated that Warrant Officer Thompson had made two landings in the area—a place that underwent artillery barrages plus gunfire from helicopters overhead and soldiers on the ground. Some GIs have said that some of the gunfire came from the enemy.

Commending Warrant Officer Thompson for heroism as a member of Aero Scouts Company, 123d Aviation Battalion, Americal Division, while performing a reconnaissance mission that day, the citation said:

"He spotted 15 young children trying to hide in a bunker and evacuated them to a secure area. Moments later he located a wounded Vietnamese child and disregarding his own safety he again landed and evacuated the child to the Quang Ngai hospital."

150 Spared

Former Spec. Varnado Simpson, 22, of Jackson, Miss., has said 150 of 600 to 700 persons rounded up in the village were spared after orders to stop the killing. Mr. Simpson said he heard from a radio operator that the order had resulted from a protest by the airborne helicopter pilot.

Richard Pendelton, of Richmond, Calif., a former rifleman, was quoted by The Washington Post as saying that "Just before 7 a.m., some choppers flew over and could see what was going on," and a few minutes later Capt. Ernest Medina, commanding the infantry company

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pathet Lao Kill British Nurse

VIENTIANE, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Pathet Lao guerillas yesterday ambushed two vehicles on a highway southwest of Vientiane and killed four persons, among them a British nurse, police said today.

The British victim—the first British citizen killed by Pathet Lao—was Therese Horsfield, 36. She was an employee of the British Colombo Plan Hospital in Thak Hek in Central Laos.

Miss Horsfield was riding in a car between Pak Sane and Thak Hek, 109 miles southeast of Vientiane, together with a Vietnamese hospital employee when the guerillas attacked.

Thieu Aide Given Life For Spying

40 Others Also Sent to Prison

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (NYT).—A former special assistant to President Nguyen Van Thieu and three other defendants were convicted yesterday of high treason and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

Thirty-seven other persons, including 13 women, were found guilty of lesser charges of espionage and given jail sentences ranging from six months to 20 years. Two journalists among the accused were acquitted.

The defendants were described by the prosecution as members of an intelligence network that passed political and military information to the Viet Cong.

The confessed leader of the ring was Vu Ngoc Nha, a man with influential connections who frequently paid calls on President Thieu.

Mr. Nha testified during the two-day trial that his principal contact in the government was Huynh Van Trong, who served as a special assistant to Mr. Thieu until his arrest last July.

Both Mr. Trong and Mr. Nha seemed jubilant when their sentences were read out by the presiding officer of the military tribunal. They and the other defendants charged with high treason could have received the death penalty.

As their sentences were read, Mr. Nha grasped Mr. Trong's hand and thrust it aloft in a triumphant gesture.

'Served Country'

"I have served my country and accomplished my mission!" Mr. Trong shouted to a reporter as he was taken from the courtroom. "I love nothing but my country."

A third confessed defendant, Le Huu Thuy, a former ranking official in the government who was also given a life sentence, was equally exultant.

He waved both his arms above his head happily and shouted:

"You will see, we will be in jail for only a few months. In a few months from now, we will have a rendezvous in the Presidential Palace. We have accomplished our mission without loss of lives."

All the men appeared convinced that some sort of coalition would soon replace the current government and that they would be freed as a result.

As he boarded a police van for the drive to prison, Mr. Nha echoed Mr. Thuy's remarks. "Yes, yes," he said, nodding his head vigorously in agreement and smiling. "Our mission is fulfilled."

Their mission, as described by the prosecution and admitted during the testimony, was to penetrate the highest levels of the government to learn its political and military strategy and to anticipate its tactics at the Paris peace talks.

Judging from the indictment, they succeeded, but the precise nature of the information they obtained was not disclosed.

During his testimony, Mr. Nha admitted proudly he had infiltrated into South Vietnam in 1955 to establish an intelligence network.

Mr. Trong denied that he was a Communist or had given any assistance to the enemy. He maintained that he had merely contacted members of the Viet Cong to bring about "national reconciliation" and end the war.

As Britain Waits in the Wings

EEC Summit Meeting Opens Today

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The leaders of a European Common Market, still shaken by mark and franc parity changes, meet here tomorrow for a summit designed to give the community a new lease of life in the 1970s, and Britain a chance to become a member.

President Georges Pompidou of France and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt are taking the leading roles on the European stage for the first time. For this reason alone neither can afford transparent failure.

It was Mr. Pompidou who proposed the conference. However much France may want to go on profiting from the community's present structure, particularly in agriculture, the French president, like all the participants, knows the community must adapt itself to the dictates of change. Member nations also include Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy.

Britain, as so often since it first applied for membership in 1961, is waiting and watching in the wings. This time, new impulses to make the European Economic Community more effective may also clear the way for the admission of new members.

The present agricultural financing system would impose an inequitable bill on Britain as a major importer of foodstuffs unless special terms are worked out in entry negotiations.

But now there is a general realization that the financial arrangements which have created huge and wasteful surpluses and can easily be disrupted by economic crises must be made more flexible anyhow.

Common Market leaders, therefore, have it open to them to suggest modifications of the financing system which would make the price of membership more acceptable to Britain.

Agriculture has an even greater bearing on Britain's application through the priority claimed for it by France.

France's five partners are willing to accept this priority in the hope that the conference will also open the door for negotiations on the admission of Britain and the other applicants—Norway, Denmark and Ireland.

In an exhaustive pre-summit round of consultations with his five colleagues, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann has insisted that the agricultural financing regulation must be agreed to before the Common Market's transitional period expires on Dec. 31.

France, which stands to gain from a fixed agricultural financial system on existing lines, is then prepared to take a look at the British application.

The French also want the EEC to agree among themselves on a joint approach before negotiations start, and President Pompidou is likely to press for the actual bargaining to be carried out by the Common Market Commission.

There has been much talk of spectacular French proposals for giving new impetus to Europe to be disclosed in President Pompidou's speech at the start of the conference tomorrow.

Informed French sources have warned against expecting too much. But France is known to be anxious to see greater interdependence of European industry as well as improved coordination of monetary and economic policies.

France and WEU

Common Market leaders are also expected to have talks behind the scenes on how to end France's boycott of the Western European Union [WEU], informed sources said today.

The boycott was ordered by Gen. Charles de Gaulle last February, when he was still French president, in protest at a meeting of the WEU Permanent Council being called in London without France's consent.

There was feeling in France that Britain was trying to use the WEU, which groups the market countries and Britain, as a "back door" for attempts to get into the Common Market.

The WEU Ministerial Council was due to have met in Brussels tomorrow and Tuesday, but the meeting has been postponed because it would have clashed with the Common Market summit.

Pompidou Gets Endorsement By Party on Eve of EEC Talks

By Henry Giniger

MONTPELLIER, France, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The Gaullist movement finished here today its first national meeting since the departure of Gen. de Gaulle last April and closed its ranks behind his successor, Georges Pompidou.

Mr. Pompidou will go to The Hague tomorrow for a meeting of heads of government of the six Common Market countries without any restrictions on his freedom of action or on his authority from the Gaullist movement.

Symbolic of the temper of the meeting in this old and tranquil southern city was the decision to send telegrams to both Gen. de Gaulle in his retreat at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises and to President Pompidou at the Elysée Palace. The telegrams pledged fidelity to both.

Although still in power, the Gaullists had felt the need to examine their future without the man to whom they owe their existence. There had been a tendency by some Gaullists to distrust Mr. Pompidou and there had been a feeling of lack of leadership now that the general has retreated into silence and inactivity.

Essential Movement

The National Council, composed of about 700 national and local officials, which met here for three days, decided that the movement was still essential to the country and drew up guidelines for its future conduct.

To explain the changed circumstances, René Tomasini, a deputy who organized the meeting, told the delegates, "We were disciples. We are called upon to be continuators."

Michel Debré, the Minister of Defense, defined the Gaullist role in terms of combat against Communist totalitarianism. Reviving the long-standing Gaullist thesis that France was divided essentially between the Gaullists and the Communists, Mr. Debré denounced the other parties and the labor unions as accomplices of the Communists and told the militants "you are the first soldiers of the republic."

He and other speakers warned that the movement had to stand behind Mr. Pompidou to survive. "In our thoughts," Robert Poujade, the party's secretary-general, said, "we do not separate Charles de Gaulle, the liberator of the fatherland and the founder of the Fifth Republic, and Georges Pompidou, who a year and a half ago at the side of Gen. de Gaulle saved the Fifth Republic and has become, after him, its president."

Mr. Poujade was referring to a near revolution that swept France in May and June of last year that almost upset the republic; at that time Mr. Pompidou was Gen. de Gaulle's prime minister.

Deprived of the words and philosophy of Gen. de Gaulle, the party also felt the need to establish the beginnings of a doctrine in foreign, economic, political and cultural affairs.

The Gaullists indicated their backing for Mr. Pompidou by adopting as doctrine the government's more flexible policy toward the admission of Britain to the Common Market.

'European Europe'

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who ended the session this afternoon, said that he would accompany Mr. Pompidou to The Hague to defend the concept of a "European Europe." He did not define this but presumably he was expressing, as other Gaullists have before him, the notion of a Europe independent above all of American influence and direction. But he left things vague enough to give Mr. Pompidou a free hand in future negotiations.

In economic policy, the Gaullists voted for what they called a "third way" between communism and unbridled capitalism. The doctrine calls for an economy that includes government planning and the participation of wage earners both in the functioning and in the profits of the companies for which they work.

In politics, the movement upheld the notion of the supremacy of the president elected by universal suffrage. Mr. Debré said that the Gaullists had as a major goal the task of defending the institutions organized by Gen. de Gaulle, which have resulted in the political stability of the last decade.

Bulgarians Jail German as Spy

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The Bulgarian press reported Friday that a West German businessman has been sentenced by a court in Sofia to 20 years in prison on espionage charges.

The defendant was identified as Paul Johannes Raimitz, 66.

During the last five years, the reports said, Raimitz visited Bulgaria more than 40 times. According to the Sofia newspapers, he gathered information on Bulgaria's economy and economic relations with other countries.

Six Bulgarians were said to have been tried as accomplices and sentenced to prison terms ranging from seven to 20 years.

Greeks Reject Plea By Convicted Germans

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (AP).—Greece's Clemency Council rejected yesterday an appeal by two West Germans, sentenced to die, for murdering six Greeks.

Hermann Duft and Hans Bassenauer, both 31, had applied to the Clemency Council on Nov. 8, the day the Greek Supreme Court refused to review their case. They were originally convicted on July 23 of murder and armed robbery and sentenced to die by shooting. They can now be shot at any time. An execution is usually announced only after it takes place.

Group to Canvass Ex-GIs on 'Crimes'

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation of America said yesterday it will set up commissions of inquiry in "every significant American community" to look into alleged war atrocities in South Vietnam.

Ralph Schoenman, director of the American branch of the foundation, said the commissioners will provide a place where former soldiers can "provide first-hand evidence of war crimes."

Mr. Schoenman, who was Lord Russell's personal secretary before he was deported from Great Britain after the United States had revoked his passport for traveling in Cuba and North Vietnam, told of his group's plans at a news conference here.

23 Seized in Pakistan, Threw Rocks at Bhutto

KARACHI, Pakistan, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Twenty-three persons were arrested yesterday on charges of having made an attempt on the life of Zulkifar Ali Bhutto, former foreign minister and founder-chairman of the leftist Pakistan People's party, in a rock-throwing incident Friday.

Mr. Bhutto escaped uninjured, but the driver of his car and two other passengers were hurt.

Eaton in Moscow On Way to Hanoi On Peace Quest

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (AP).—U.S. industrialist Cyrus Eaton arrived in Moscow last night en route to North Vietnam on a private peace-seeking mission and said he expects to see Soviet leaders before leaving Tuesday for Hanoi.

He said he would confer with Premier Alexei Kosygin, probably tomorrow, and perhaps with other top Kremlin officials.

He announced in Paris yesterday that he intends to meet Hanoi leaders to determine "the main things they want, and whether their position is reasonable."

He added that he wants to "find out what the United States should do to end the war." Mr. Eaton has a special relationship with Kremlin leaders. He was on close personal terms with former Premier Nikita Khrushchev and maintains a close relationship with Mr. Kosygin.

Captain in My Lai Case Represented by Bailey

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Attorney F. Lee Bailey said today that he has entered the case of the alleged slaughter of Vietnamese civilians in My Lai on behalf of Capt. Ernest L. Medina.

Mr. Bailey declined to call Capt. Medina—commander of the company involved in the alleged incident—his client, for technical reasons, but affirmed that he was acting for the captain.

The lawyer, who was also a defense counsel in the Green Berets case, said he was asking President Nixon to step in personally and direct the Army to remove its ban on further public statements by persons who might be witnesses in the case.

Wetting Procession

NIEUPORT, Belgium, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—A woman motorist skidded into a canal here after swerving to avoid an accident. A few minutes later another car came along and did exactly the same thing. It was driven by her husband. Neither was hurt.

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Associated Press.

OFF TO PRISON—A smiling Huynh Van Trong (center) saying goodbye to his family in Saigon as he leaves for prison to begin a life term given after conviction in giant espionage trial. The other man, at right, was not identified.

Army Probing New Charge Of Murder Against Calley

By Ted Sell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Army filed a new charge of an earlier murder yesterday against 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., already formally charged with the premeditated murder of at least 109 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

A terse announcement here and at Fort Benning, Ga., where Lt. Calley is stationed, said the charge related to a separate incident "approximately 1 1/2 months" before the alleged massacre at My Lai.

Yesterday's charge involved "one adult male." The Army and the Defense Department declined to give further details.

The new charge, like those lodged against Lt. Calley Sept. 5, is a proceeding by which a pretrial investigation is begun. The pretrial investigation, in turn, leads to a decision whether to file formal charges and to order a court-martial.

Formal charges were filed in the My Lai incident and a general court-martial ordered last Monday for Lt. Calley.

Maj. Gen. Orwin C. Talbott, Fort Benning's commander, who ordered the earlier proceedings against the 26-year-old lieutenant, named Lt. Col. Mack H. Hopper as investigating officer to conduct the new pretrial investigation. In the My Lai case, Gen. Talbott, a former division commander in Vietnam, had named Lt. Col. Duane Cameron.

Col. Hopper is an officer in the Infantry School at Fort Benning, from which Lt. Calley was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1967 before he went to Vietnam.

The new charge conceivably could delay the start of Lt. Calley's trial on the other charges—if the Army elects to try him on the new charge first.

No date has been set for the general court-martial already ordered, but Army legal experts have said privately it was to have started shortly after the start of the new year.

The new charge resulted from evidence gathered in investigating the My Lai incident, the Army said.

Last Wednesday, Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor said the Army's Criminal Investigation Division investigators had talked with about 75 officials and witnesses in developing information about My Lai. Those who have given statements include Vietnamese and U.S. officials and former members of Lt. Calley's unit—Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, 11th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division.

So far only Lt. Calley has been ordered to face a court-martial. But one of his former squad leaders, Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, is undergoing a pretrial investigation on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder in the case of 30 individuals. Mr. Resor said that 24 other former members of Lt. Calley's unit are under investigation in connection with the My Lai incident.

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Life Portrays 'Horror'

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Life magazine today published what it called a "story of indisputable horror—the deliberate slaughter of old men, women, children and babies" by American soldiers at My Lai in March, 1968.

The magazine carried ten pages of photographs and interviews with soldiers and civilians who it said were present at the massacre.

It said the eyewitness accounts "indicate that the American troops encountered little, if any, hostile fire, found virtually no enemy soldiers in the village and suffered only one casualty, apparently a self-inflicted wound. The people of My Lai were simply gunned down."

The pictures in the article were taken by former Army Sgt. Ronald L. Haeberle and were similar to those shown in a closed session to the Senate Armed Forces Committee last Friday, Life said.

Saigon Sits Tight

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—A South Vietnamese spokesman said today that no further government investigation is planned into the alleged My Lai massacre, despite a statement by Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky that he is not satisfied with the inquiry already held.

GIs Ambush A Red Burial Party, Kill 29

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—American troops ambushed a North Vietnamese burial party trying to remove their dead comrades from a jungled ridgeline and killed 29 of them, military spokesmen said today.

They said there were no U.S. casualties in the action yesterday, which climaxed a week of on-again, off-again fighting in the dense jungles and rolling hills near Song Be, about 70 miles northeast of Saigon.

Helicopter gunships, armed with guns and rockets, mowed down the North Vietnamese, forcing the survivors to drop the bodies they were carrying and flee into the jungle, a helicopter pilot said.

Communist gunners camouflaged in dense undergrowth six to nine miles north of the battlefield, however, shot down four U.S. helicopters yesterday, killing five Americans and wounding four.

Communist gunners shelled 17 allied targets overnight—the fewest attacks since Nov. 24, when only ten positions were hit.

In other fighting, U.S. Marines killed 19 North Vietnamese without loss in two clashes near the northern coastal city of Da Nang.

Near Duc Phu, 307 miles northeast of Saigon, soldiers from the Americal Division killed eight North Vietnamese in an exchange of light-arms fire, again without loss, according to military spokesmen.

At Bu Prang yesterday Green Berets and South Vietnamese troops beat off an assault by explosive-hurling North Vietnamese on the Special Forces camp near the Cambodian border.

The attack was the first on the camp, though it has been under almost daily bombardment by North Vietnamese gunners for more than a month.

The assault began with a North Vietnamese bombardment which sent more than 100 rounds of rockets, mortars and artillery and shells into the compound. None of the 14 Green Berets and 40 U.S. Army artillerymen at the camp were injured. South Vietnamese casualties were reported as light.

Meanwhile in the Mekong delta far to the south, fighting erupted yesterday near My Tho, 46 miles southwest of Saigon. The battle cost the Viet Cong 59 dead and the South Vietnamese troops 18 men killed and 31 wounded.

American B52 bombers, meanwhile, responding to the attack against Bu Prang, flew three raids over jungles surrounding the besieged outpost early today and rocked the area with tons of explosives.

Military spokesmen said the three raids hit targets within a mile of the Cambodian border and were concentrated on the jungled area between Bu Prang and its sister Special Forces camp Due Lap, 24 miles to the north.

On Day of Alleged Massacre

Pilot Got Medal for Saving 16 Children From Song My

(Continued from Page 1)

involved, received a radio telephone call and ordered the shooting stopped.

Former Sgt. Charles A. West, 23, of Chicago, has said he heard that "some of the helicopter pilots operating over the village told higher headquarters that there was unnecessary killing going on."

Warrant Officer Thompson, a much decorated soldier, served in Vietnam from some time in 1967 until August, 1968, when he was evacuated with a compression fracture of the back. He is currently an instructor pilot at the Army Aviation Center in Fort Rucker.

Also Served in Navy

A native of Decatur, he was a student at Troy State University in Alabama and served six years in the Navy before entering the Army June 30, 1966.

He holds the Bronze Star for meritorious service, the Air Medal with 16 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Purple Heart with one Oak Leaf cluster, the Army and the Navy's Good Conduct Medals, the National Defense Medal, and the Vietnam campaign ribbon with three stars.

An earlier dramatic episode in the history of the infantry company involved in the Song My raid is related in the text of the citation for a Silver Star, the Army's third-highest medal, awarded to Capt. Medina, who also holds the Bronze Star.

According to the document, obtained from Fort Benning, Ga., Capt. Medina, 43, a native of Springer, N. M., received the Silver Star on Aug. 22, 1968, for "gallantry in action against a hostile force" on Feb. 25, 1968, 20 days before the Song My attack.

The citation said he had been serving as commander of Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, that day "on a combat operation south of the village of Lac Son in the district of Binh Son."

Experts Offer Grim Analyses

Man and His Environment: Can He Survive?

(Continued from Page 1)

year, according to a UNESCO report, only five young pelicans hatched out of 1,200 nests in California. All other eggs broke before hatching, with DDT concentrations of up to 2,500 parts per million being found in the thinnest-shelled eggs.

The extinction of the pelican, the report says, is one of many warnings "that man himself may perish by his own ignorance."

There was much talk about birth control and overcoming this ignorance with more and better education in the schools and universities, more and better reporting on the environment and ecological relationships in the press and on television and, most of all, with political action.

There can be no question that among some of these well-dressed, "square" representatives of America's polluted grass roots areas, concern is rising to the point of frustrated anger.

Even Carl Gerstacker, chairman of the Dow Chemical board, said what worried him more than his company's loss of the government napalm contract was the unwillingness of the politicians in his community to enact effective anti-pollution measures.

Most conference participants expressed the hope that the youngsters on the campus, who are now organizing a nationwide student teach-in to be held next April 22, would spur public action.

One of the student activists, Pennfield Jensen of San Francisco State College, told the meeting: "The naiveté, enthusiasm and idealism of young people is not a thing to be scorned, for it is the raw material of constructive growth . . . We will stop the destruction of this planet even at the cost of our futures, careers and blood."

In perhaps the most rousing speech to the assembly, entertainer Arthur Godfrey, not known for his support of long-haired and rebellious causes, quoted what the student had said. After one of his rhetoric pauses, Mr. Godfrey added:

"I would feel better if the President's distinguished science adviser had said it."

But in the conference keynote address, Dr. Lee DuBridge, who advises President Nixon on these matters, had preached only that "we are all responsible for the garbage and that the taxpayer and consumer, not industry, must pay for environmental improvements."

"Companies couldn't pay dividends if profits went low," he said later, amplifying his remarks.

The conference was a warm-up for an international UNESCO meeting on human survival to be held in Stockholm in 1972.

News Analysis

U.S. Was Slow in Grasping Depth of My Lai Implicat

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP).—Administration officials privately concede that they were slow to foresee what they now regard as the major international consequences that may flow from the alleged My Lai massacre.

The full magnitude of the domestic and foreign repercussions cannot yet be assessed by any official. That will depend, many agree, on how long and how deeply the affair affects public opinion, especially in the United States, for that is what will most influence American policy.

At a minimum, My Lai will be a "setback" to U.S. strategy in the Vietnamese war, one administration source estimated, because of its damaging effect on what the United States sets forth as its standards and its objectives in the war. The adverse effects, several officials suggest, may nullify the administration's success in riding out the October and November anti-war demonstrations.

At a maximum, said another official trained in making Vietnamese war calculations, My Lai could become the breaking point for American toleration of the war. It is a challenge to national morality in a war in which the United States is committed to the defense of moral principles, notably the right of "self-determination."

By this assessment, if the shock effect of My Lai grows so great that a majority of Americans conclude that the war is brutalizing the nation to the extent that the goals are not worth the cost, it will be impossible to pursue it. This source was not forecasting that this would occur, however.

Impact in Britain

In Britain, where the massacre reports have caused a louder outcry than anywhere else, the Times of London has said: "It is not for outsiders to moralize," but then pointedly added:

"When the French finally recognized what some of their special forces were doing to prisoners in Algeria, the conviction hardened that the [Algerian] war had lost its meaning and could never be won. The United States may have a similar lesson to learn now."

Other U.S. officials, however, especially military men, are not envisioning any such dire consequences. On the contrary, some of them contend that in a matter of months, My Lai will be a nearly forgotten "unfortunate incident."

The American public recognizes, or should recognize, these sources maintain, that the Vietnamese war is an especially irregular conflict, with the Communist side using terror as the cutting edge of guerrilla warfare.

What allegedly happened at My Lai, all the officials insist, was "unplanned, unorganized, and beyond the norm."

On the other hand, these sources assert, Communist troops engaged in "deliberate, planned, authorized" mass killing at Hué during the 1968 Tet offensive, systematically slaying an estimated 3,000 civilians, more than 2,000 of whose bodies have been found so far. By this standard, it is asserted, My Lai pales into insignificance.

Others Disagree

Other administration officials, in the State Department and elsewhere, say this is an "impossible" comparison for the United States to employ, and they have strongly advised against using it.

"Sure there is a double standard," said one diplomatic official, "but no responsible official is talking that way. We cannot use it. We have our own moral standard. We cannot drop to their [the enemy's] level.

"There is no way around this," he continued. "It's there. It's ugly. It's anguishing. I just find it inexcusable in any circumstances to explain away the killing of children . . . You can only hope that some punishment will be brought to bear on those found legitimately responsible."

Whatever may occur in the trials of American military men accused of mass slayings, My Lai already has given the Communist side its greatest propaganda windfall of the war, many U.S. experts acknowledge.

No matter if the accused are convicted or acquitted, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong will gain great dividends. In fact, some experts note, the enemy propaganda windfall may be even larger if the accused are found innocent than if they are found guilty. lend credence to the th "cover-up."

Groundwork for that ready is being prepare Communist side, with that any American trial to be a "farce."

The cumulative conse My Lai can be virtua in the hands of experi pagandists, U.S. expert admit. One accusation fruit tends to give o others.

Drowning Char

Special emphasis is given by the Viet Cong curring charge that i near My Lai, "U.S. in and threw into the sea people at Ba Lang Ngai Province, in a mo tion on 13 January 196 ficials report that the no evidence to support t

In Communist natio Western nations, too, stirred memories of t at Lidice, Czechoslovaki 1942, where Nazi SS tematically shot every habitant over the age tests by supporters of that this is an illogic son of authorized tac wholly unauthorized ke puts the United States fensive side of a pr exchange.

In Paris, where the U has been on the offe gandistically in recent charges of Communist ity" in the Vietnam ta case is suddenly we Lai has drowned out th

By coincidence, the paganda disadvantage is compounded by Pres decision to replace th ranking U.S. negotiator replacement still u This helps to provide for a mounting cou from the Communist s United States is the party at the peace ta

Hardly any Ameri could conceive of su about even as recently ago.

Inquiries inside the tion show that very at least outside of th had any grasp of the of the My Lai mass until they erupted Even as late as last cording to one sour ficials felt frustrated ing to alert the Wh the need to speak out did last Wednesday.

Officer Ac In Massacr One Week's

FORT BENNING, (AP).—1st. Lt. Willis jr., charged by the U. the murder of 109 So ese civilians, was gra leave last month to v father in Miami.

"He felt he had and talk to his father him," Col. Talton W. post commander at F said.

Lt. Calley, 26, was Col. Long's office wh ed to Fort Benning He was under invest in the alleged massac village.

Col. Long said that has been placed on I cause "none was cons sary." Col. Long s Calley was on leave and that he returned about Nov. 2.

WEATI

	C	F
AMSTERDAM	—1	30
ANKARA	5	41
ATHENS	18	64
BEIRUT	19	66
BELGRADE	5	41
BERLIN	—1	30
BRUSSELS	0	32
BUDAPEST	1	34
CAIRO	21	70
CASABLANCA	14	57
COPENHAGEN	—2	28
COSTA D' SOL	7	45
DUBLIN	6	43
EDINBURGH	5	41
FLORENCE	11	52
FRANKFURT	0	32
GENEVA	—2	28
HELSINKI	0	32
ISTANBUL	11	52
LAS PALMAS	20	68
LISBON	10	50
LONDON	1	34
MADRID	5	41
MILAN	5	41
MONTREAL	—6	22
MOSCOW	1	34
MUNICH	—4	25
NEW YORK	1	34
NICE	11	52
OSLO	—4	25
PARIS	—1	30
PRAGUE	0	32
RIME	14	57
SOFIA	3	36
STOCKHOLM	—4	25
TEL AVIV	—	—
TUNIS	18	64
VENICE	7	45
VIENNA	0	32
WARSAW	1	34
WASHINGTON	1	34
ZURICH	—2	28

(Amsterdam temperatu 2100 GMT; others at 120

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SALI
Every morn
beginning
MONDAY, DECE

...ght in Congress See Danger ... Inflation in Tax Cut Plans

By Eileen Shanahan

...HINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT). ...members of the Joint Eco... Committee of Congress, in... members of both political ... said yesterday that the tax ...ns contained in the bill ...fore the Senate are too ...

...ment of these reductions ...rove "grossly inflationary," ...mbers said. They proposed ...a tax reform bill be revoked ...it would not cause any ...s of revenue to the govern... In other words, so that any ...ncing provisions would be ...ffset by reform provisions ...ould increase tax collec...

...warning came almost on the ...a series of votes in the ... which are expected to be ...Tuesday or Wednesday, on ...is to enlarge the amount ...reduction contained in the ...

Proposals by Gore

...e votes will come on a se... proposals by Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., to substitute an increase in the $600 personal exemption for the reductions in tax rates that are now in the bill. Over the next three years, the Gore proposal would reduce taxes by a total of $5 billion more than the pending bill.

The group that challenged the wisdom of big tax reductions now was made up of eight of the 11 members of the fiscal policy subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee.

They expressed their views in a report to Congress after several weeks of hearings on the nation's basic economic and budgetary situation.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D., Mich., is chairman of the subcommittee.

Other Comments

In addition to its recommendations on the tax bill, the subcommittee made these comments:

- That the federal budget for next year should be tailored to produce a surplus of about $8 billion to $10 billion, at an unemployment rate of 4 percent.
- That tightening up the fiscal —that is, the budgetary—side of economic policy would permit some loosening of monetary restraints, which is necessary if the economy is not to be pushed into a recession.
- That some "rise in unemployment" is inevitable if anti-inflationary policies are to be pursued to a successful conclusion.
- That while budgetary restraint is essential in the interests of the fight against inflation, room must be found "for the social and human resource program we vitally need to cushion the transition from inflation to stability."

Only one member of the subcommittee, Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., expressed reservations about the entire report. He said he thought the anti-inflation policies already in effect would work, if given time.

On specific points, however, some senators dissented. Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and William Proxmire, D., Wis., refused to go along with the other members in proposing smaller tax reductions.

Eight members of the subcommittee joined in terming the provisions of the tax bill "disturbing."

...xon Panel ...wors Oil ...riff Plan

Edwin L. Dale Jr.

...HINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT). ...ajority of President Nixon's ... committee considering the ...ersial oil-import problem ...vors dropping the ten-year-...tem of import quotas and ...g it with a tariff on oil.

...hange would have major re...ions for the industry and ...r consumers. The price of ...ducts would probably de... The impact would differ for ... of the industry and in sec... ...f the country, but in general ...hole petroleum economy ...be more competitive than ...rith lower prices for crude ...

...decision is not final, and, in ...se, the cabinet task force's ...ion will be only a recom...tion. The President will ...the final decision. Although ...binet group, headed by Sec... of Labor George P. Shultz, ...ected to report before the ...f the year, the President is ...ly to reach any conclusions ... the end of January at the ...t.

Questions Remain

...erous questions remain to be ...ed on how a tariff system ... work. But a majority of the ...—formally known as the Cab...ask Force on Oil Import Con... is currently in favor of a ...change, in the form of ...ituting a tariff for import ...s.

...e tariff would be high enough ...revent the nation from being ...ed with cheap foreign oil. Oil ... the Middle East now sells at ... than a dollar a barrel below ...U.S. domestic price.

...hift to a tariff would abolish ... of the alleged evils of the ...t system, in which importers ...iven "tickets" based on ex...ce and the volume of imports ...d. The quota system has ...nder heavy fire from many ...s, on the ground that it is ... and that it raises prices to ...ers by billions of dollars ...

...additional benefit of the ... would be an increase of ... hundred million dollars in ...easury's customs receipts.

Word 'Christmas' Barred in Schools Of Marblehead

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Nov. 30 (UPI).—The word "Christmas" and any activity which might suggest observance of it have been banned from public schools here.

"All reference to the word Christmas will be eliminated in group activities planned in all Marblehead schools," superintendent Aura W. Coleman said Friday.

Mr. Coleman said the edict prohibits reference to Santa Claus and the exchange of gifts between pupils and pupils and teachers.

The ban also applies to the Jewish holiday Hanukkah which begins Dec. 5.

Mr. Coleman said the school department had adopted the policy "following a conference with clergymen of all faiths in Marblehead."

The superintendent said he had received numerous complaints last year from parents about their children's participation in school holiday activities. He said the American Civil Liberties Union had charged that "a religious aspect" was present during the school's Christmas activities.

Special Panels Urge Nixon ... Call a Hunger Emergency

...ntinued from Page 1)

...re living on an income that ...s them from getting enough ...

...W... time of agricultural sur... ...nd a time of affluence for ... it continued, widespread ...e of hunger and malnutri...honors our nation, reduces ...tional pride and challenges ...se of national priorities,"

...report said that Thanks... 1970, should be the dead... eliminating hunger and ...rition in America, and Jan. ... the deadline for eliminating ...

...four detailed reports, pre... independently, agreed on the ...need for emergency hunger ...nd on three other main ...

...of these is that money, ...han food benefit programs, ...best relief to the needs of ...gry poor. The Community ...ation Committee, for exam... ...ed for a minimum adequate ... of $6,570 for a family of ... The religious committee ...l at least $5,000 after taxes. ...econd common theme was that food benefit programs should be expanded but should be regarded only as interim measures until income maintenance can be established. These programs include food stamps, which increase the food-buying power of the poor, and distribution of surplus commodities.

The third topic of agreement was research. The community organization committee was particularly skeptical on this point, reflecting questions raised by a number of observers about the apparent weight given in the conference to new studies.

"Considering the food emergency we face," the report said, "it is imperative that any increased funds go primarily to the poor and not merely to professionals for more studies or to the food industry for more research."

The committees' views on all three themes accord with the views of many of the study panels that drafted the original recommendations for the conference.

Role of Education

These agreements notwithstanding, there was considerable difference among the panels on another issue—public education regarding nutrition.

The community organization report argued that poverty, not ignorance, was the main cause of hunger and malnutrition. Thus, it said, "We discourage extensive expenditures [for] formal nutrition education." It said the most efficient way "to provide nutrition education is to provide food."

The three other special committees differed to varying degrees. The religious report called for full disclosure and easy availability of all facts about nutrition, health and safety. The women's report stressed the need for "an imaginative and continuing program of nutrition education for the benefit of all Americans."

The consumer report supported both interests, recommending expanded nutrition education, "particularly among low-income consumers."

...eek School Strike ...Denver Is Ended

...ER, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Nego... ...for the Denver Classroom ...' Association and the Den... ...ool Board have agreed to ...or settlement of the two... ...chers' strike.

...3,000 of the city's 4,300 ...have been off the job since ...out began Nov. 17. Terms ...greement were not disclosed.

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Associated Press.

BACK HOME, ALMOST—Still inside th eir quarantine trailer, Apollo-12 astronauts, from left, Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean, greet their families on arrival at Ellington Air Force Base at the Houston Space Center.



Associated Press.

GHOSTLY GLOW—An unexplained aura surrounds one of the Apollo-12 astronauts as he goes about placing scientific equipment on the moon during first moonwalk.

Apollo-12 Astronauts Return To Houston 'Proud, Thrilled'

HOUSTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—"Proud, thrilled and happy," the crew of Apollo-12 returned home yesterday to a warm welcome.

"It's great to be back and I do appreciate all you folks coming out here," said Capt. Richard F. Gordon jr., the Yankee Clipper pilot who looped the moon while Capts. Charles Conrad jr. and Alan L. Bean hiked on its surface last week. A crowd of 500 greeted the astronauts when their quarantine trailer was unloaded from a C-141 cargo jet that flew them non-stop from Hawaii to Ellington Air Force Base.

The trailer, with the astronauts still sealed inside, was taken in a motorcade to the astronauts' quarantine quarters at the space center seven miles away.

It took 45 minutes for the trailer, decorated in red, white and blue bunting and carrying the American flag, to be moved from the plane to a welcoming stand.

As soon as the trailer got there, the pilots' wives ran up to the side of the isolation quarters and talked to their husbands on an orange telephone. The astronauts huddled around a side window to see their wives for the first time in a month.

Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, greeted the astronauts—all wearing blue coveralls and white caps—after they talked with their wives. He said: "Hi, Pete, Dick and Al. We're sure mighty glad to have you back here in Texas. You did a great job and we're all very, very proud of you."

"It was a blast," Capt. Bean replied.

"I feel the way our wives said they felt—proud, thrilled and happy," said Capt. Gordon.

Among the astronauts on hand to meet the returning explorers was Neil A. Armstrong, commander of the Apollo-11 mission, which made the first moon landing. Capt. Conrad thanked him for his help in making the second landing such a success.

FCC Extends Licenses of Post And Annenberg

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—The Federal Communications Commission rejected Friday a complaint that the radio and television stations of the Washington Post-Newsweek in Washington distort the news.

In approving license renewals for WTOP-TV and WTOP-AM and FM radio, the FCC also turned down an allegation that The Washington Post, owner of the stations, imposes its news and editorial policies on them.

Edward F. Kilpatrick, secretary of the Federation of Citizens' Associations of the District of Columbia, and Allen C. Phelps, of Washington, had requested denial of the three-year renewals, charging news distortion.

The FCC also rejected a request by Milton J. Shapp that it deny WFIL-TV Philadelphia, a renewal of its license.

Mr. Shapp, the Democratic nominee for governor of Pennsylvania in 1966, asked for the denial on the ground that the licensee, Triangle Publications, Inc., had a "near news monopoly" in the Philadelphia area.

Walter Annenberg, Ambassador to London, is the principal stockholder of Triangle.

The FCC said: "The critical consideration is whether the licensee has operated its station in strict conformity with the FCC's fairness doctrine, including fair and objective presentation of the news."

The commission said it had examined the station's record and found "no adverse considerations."

Eager Muscovites Smash Glass Door In Crush to See Apollo Moon Rock

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Thousands of Russians eager to see an American moon rock today surged into a Moscow exhibit hall, smashing a glass door and nearly demolishing an Apollo film room.

Thomas Craig, director of the "Education U.S.A." exhibit where the rock [from the Apollo-11 mission last July] is on display, said he was forced to close down the hall for one hour to do temporary repairs and marshal his staff for another influx.

"It was the biggest day since we came," Mr. Craig said. He estimated that 62,000 Muscovites viewed the exhibition today despite the temporary shutdown.

The staff of 20 Moscow police officers, who joined hands at the doorway, could not keep them back. In the crush to get inside, a tall plate glass door was shattered.

Inside, so many persons pressed into a 15×15-foot Apollo film room that its fiberboard walls were pushed outward and its roof came close to collapse.

Blackmail Charge Against Roy Cohn Dropped in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Judge Inzer B. Wyatt has dismissed a blackmail charge against Roy M. Cohn and one of his former law partners.

Acting on a motion by the defense, Judge Wyatt issued the acquittal ruling on one of the six counts in the indictment in federal court.

The judge rejected defense motions to dismiss the remaining charges, covering conspiracy, bribery and extortion, in the nine-week-old trial.

Regarding count No. 6 in the indictment, which was dismissed, the defense had argued that the alleged blackmail did not involve threats to disclose federal violations and did not come under federal jurisdiction.

The dismissed charge involved Mr. Cohn and his former partner, John A. Kiser, who were accused of compelling the former head of the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines to yield control of the bus company by threatening the exposure of his role in the alleged bribery of a city appraiser.

The third defendant in the case is John F. Curtin, a transit engineer. He is accused of conspiring with the others to bribe the appraiser to obtain confidential information about the city's condemnation proceedings to take over the bus company.

David Kennedy Lists Schedule Of Europe Tour

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy will discuss the sagging price of gold and other international monetary problems with the finance ministers of six allied nations during a two-week tour of Europe beginning tomorrow.

The Treasury Department announced Mr. Kennedy's schedule Friday. It had been announced earlier that the secretary would accompany Secretary of State William P. Rogers to the annual ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels this week.

Following the NATO meeting, Mr. Kennedy will confer with Belgian officials, then visit the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy.

The Treasury said Mr. Kennedy would "emphasize the importance of sound financial planning to the NATO alliance, as well as to exchange views with finance —'nisters and central bank governors on the general international monetary outlook."

Brazilian Jet Is Hijacked Over Europe

Reaches Havana With 93 Aboard

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30 (UPI).—A Brazilian Varig Airlines Boeing-707, hijacked while en route from Europe to South America Friday night, touched down in Havana yesterday.

Varig officials said the jetliner with 78 passengers and 15 crew members was hijacked after departing Paris for Rio de Janeiro. It was the same plane which was diverted to Cuba last month while on a flight to Santiago, Chile. It was the fourth Brazilian airliner hijacked to Cuba in the past two months.

Today, the plane returned to Rio de Janeiro from Havana. Police would not allow newsmen to interview passengers or crew members.

All the passengers who left Paris were reported aboard except the hijacker, identified as an Algerian.

The pilot, Capt. Rubens Costa, radioed Varig officials while flying over Lisbon Friday night that a hijacker had taken over and was forcing him to fly to Cuba. The flight had originated in London and stopped in Paris.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Puerto Rican police stood by at the San Juan airport during a refueling stop. A spokesman in the control tower said the pilot called a Brazilian government official from the plane during the stopover.

The hijacker was described as small, dark and well-dressed. He boarded the plane in Paris and carried out his hijacking at gunpoint.

Snow Sweeps Western Europe; Planes and Trains Delayed

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Heavy snows and ice struck most of Western Europe today with temperatures below freezing as far south as Spain.

Air and rail services were delayed in Britain after heavy snows yesterday. Temperatures climbed slightly today, but many roads were still treacherous. Four persons were killed late last night in the collision of a car and a truck during a snowstorm near Edinburgh.

Snow fell in Spain's northern regions today, and heavy rainfalls covered southern Spain. Temperatures dropped to three degrees in some Spanish mountain regions.

Police said 13 persons had died near Stockholm in traffic accidents yesterday during a snow storm.

Snow in Paris

Snow and frost hit northern France early today. Over an inch of snow fell in parts of Paris.

At least 11 of Switzerland's 20 main Alpine passes are closed to traffic because of icy roads.

Police said at least 35 persons died in road accidents in northern West Germany yesterday because of icy and snow-packed roads.

Electricity and telephone repairmen worked throughout the weekend in Belgium to restore power and communications after many overhead lines broke under the strain of four to six inches of snow.

Several old buildings in Cardito, a suburb of Naples, collapsed today when struck by floods.

Indians Converge On Alcatraz to Back Occupation

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 (UPI).—American Indians converged on Alcatraz yesterday to participate in a "pow-wow" with the young braves who have occupied the former prison island since Nov. 20.

Dean Chavers, the mainland coordinator for the Indians on the island, estimated that their number had grown to 400 last night.

"People are coming in from all over the country," Mr. Chavers said. He said the pow-wow, which began at noon yesterday, would adjourn "like all Indian meetings, when the business is completed."

The Indians have laid claim to the 12-acre island in San Francisco Bay and demanded that Interior Secretary Walter Hickel come to Alcatraz to negotiate its "surrender" for use as an Indian cultural and educational center.

Reporter Jailed For Blackmail

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP).—Harry J. Karafin, 54, a former Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, has been sentenced to four to nine years in prison and fined $1,000 for blackmail.

Judge Robert N.C. Nix jr. denied Karafin's plea that he be granted bail pending outcome of an appeal and ordered that he be committed immediately. He had been free on $30,000 bail while awaiting sentence.

Karafin was convicted Oct. 2, 1968, on counts of blackmail and solicitation of businessmen by threatening them with unfavorable articles in the Inquirer.

The district attorney's office contended that Karafin had obtained about $250,000 through his blackmail schemes.

Gunmen Rob 53 in Church to Tune of Hymns

ADELPHI, Md., Nov. 20 (WP).—Two gunmen dressed in black interrupted a Seventh Day Adventist church service in this suburban Washington community yesterday, made churchgoers drop wallets and purses in a pile and then forced them to sing hymns while the bandits gathered up the loot and escaped.

Prince George's County, Md., police gave no estimate of the loss.

Church Elder Harold M. Lindsay, 50, told the police the men entered the church during a sermon. One man held the 53 members of the congregation at bay with a sawed-off rifle, while the other, armed with a pistol, ordered them to walk single file to the rear of the church and drop their wallets and purses in a pile.

'Car 49 Calling Headquarters; There's Been an Accident . . .'

MONTEREY, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP).—A rookie policeman was about to issue a ticket to an errant motorist when he discovered he'd left his citation book in the prowl car.

The officer went back to his car only to find the front doors locked and the keys dangling from the ignition.

Instead of a ticket, the policeman gave the motorist a stern lecture on safe driving and sent him on his way.

The officer then climbed into the back seat of his car and tried to fish the car keys through a steel security grating separating the front from the back seats.

Rather than leave the back door open and risk having it hit by a passing car, the officer slammed it shut.

Only after closing the back door did the rookie remember that there are no inside door handles in the back, a measure taken to prevent prisoners from escaping. In short, he'd locked himself in his own car.

Using his walkie talkie, the officer summoned help. Chief Harold Benadom rescued his rookie, but gallantly declined to name him.

Gallup Poll

40% of U.S. Adults Support Change in Laws on Abortions

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 30.—Forty percent of the nation's adults favor legislation to permit a woman to terminate a pregnancy during the first three months, according to the Gallup Poll.

Among college-trained persons, the percentage in favor—according to a recent survey—is 58, the Gallup organization says.

Earlier Gallup surveys found a large majority of the public in favor of abortions where the health of the mother is in danger or when a child might be born deformed.

Moves are currently under way in many states to relax the legal restrictions on abortion. In most states abortion is illegal except when the life of the mother is threatened.

Ten states permit therapeutic abortions to protect the mental health of women, to prevent the birth of a deformed child and in cases of rape or incest.

It is estimated that 8,000 legal abortions are performed in the United States each year, compared with 800,000 to a million illegal abortions.

Adults in their 20s are more likely to favor a law to permit abortion for any reason than are persons over the age of 30, Gallup found. No difference was found between the views of men and women.

Three Roman Catholics in ten expressed support for such a law, despite their church's official ban on the practice of abortion. About eight in ten Jews indicated support for such a law.

The following question was asked of a national sample of 1,511 persons at least 21 years old who were interviewed between Nov. 14 and 17:

"Would you favor or oppose a law which would permit a woman to go to a doctor to end pregnancy at any time during the first three months?"

Here are the results nationwide and by key population groups:

	Favor	Oppose	No Opin.
	%	%	%
National	40	50	10
College	58	34	8
High shool	37	53	10
Grade school	31	57	12
21-29 years	46	50	4
30-49 years	39	50	11
50 & over	38	50	12
Protestants	40	50	10
Catholics	31	58	11
Men	40	46	14
Women	40	53	7

U.S. Students Helping Harvest Cuban Cane

HAVANA, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Several dozen U. S. students have arrived here to show their solidarity with the Cuban revolution by helping bring in the sugar harvest.

The students, whose arrival yesterday has so far not been reported here, seem to be the vanguard of 300 young Americans from many parts of the United States who are scheduled to do two months of cane-cutting during the current harvest.

London Has Gone 4 Years Without A 'Pea Soup' Fog

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—There has not been a really foggy day in London for four years, the Weather Bureau said today.

A spokesman said there was no fog in London during November, usually the foggiest month of the year in bygone days when pollution-packed fogs claimed hundreds of lives. The last "pea soup" fog in London occurred in November, 1965, the spokesman said.

A ban on smoky coal fires is credited with cleaning up London's air. The air is clean enough to let the London zoo claim its polar bears "can for the first time be seen with coats of true polar-bear whiteness."

Blast Reported in Siberia

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—A very strong underground explosion in the Soviet Union was registered at 0340 GMT by the Swedish Seismic Institution at Uppsala. The blast was in the Semipalatinsk area of Siberia and had a strength of 6.9 on the Richter scale, the institute reported.

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2-Year-Old Greek Boy Dies; Arabs Charged With Murder

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Two Jordanians were charged with murder after a two-year-old boy died early yesterday of injuries suffered in a grenade attack Thursday at the office of El Al, the Israeli airline, here.

The boy, George Nastos, was one of 15 injured in the explosion at El Al's downtown terminal. His five-year-old brother, Athanassios, and his mother, Katina, were still in the hospital tonight.

A crowd of 200 last night followed the carved coffin of the dead boy from his house in a working-class suburb to a cemetery in Piraeus where it was buried.

There were no Greek officials at the funeral, but Israel's diplomatic representative in Greece, Yaacov Caroz, attended.

Representatives of El Al and the Jewish community were among the throng of neighbors who escorted the coffin.

Weeping relatives and friends yesterday called for revenge with shouts of "Burn the Arabs, burn the Arabs."

The two men charged in the attack—Elias Dergarabedian, a 23-year-old tailor from Amman, and Mansour Seifeddin Mourad, 21, a dentistry student at Athens University—said that they were acting on orders from the Popular Struggle Front, a Jordanian terrorist organization. They were held at Athens security police headquarters.

The Athens public prosecutor—who had charged them Friday with attempted premeditated mass murder, causing an explosion endangering human lives, illegal possession of arms and explosives, and wanton destruction of foreign property—added the charge of premeditated murder yesterday after the death of the boy. The charge carries a penalty of life imprisonment or a death sentence.

The two Jordanians were brought handcuffed and under strong guard yesterday before Magistrate Pantelis Andreou. Two Greek lawyers with a letter of recommendation from the United Arab Republic Embassy in Athens offered to undertake their defense.

The defendants told the magistrate they wished the Libyan Embassy to appoint their lawyer, but later agreed to have Anastasios Panagopoulos, legal counsel to the Egyptian Embassy, and Stelios Ioannidis, act as their lawyers.

They asked the magistrate for a 48-hour delay to prepare their statements and were ordered to reappear tomorrow.

Nagib el-Sheibani, Libyan Chargé d'Affaires in Athens, said yesterday that although his embassy did not represent Jordanian interests in Greece, "this is a cause common to all Arabs and we will be pleased to help."

Commandos' Condolences

AMMAN, Nov. 30 (Reuters). — The Arab commando organization that claims responsibility for Thursday's bomb attack on the El Al office here has sent a message of condolence to the mother of the two-year-old boy who died after the blast.

In its cable of condolence, published here today, the Popular Struggle Front said its commandos had not aimed to hurt any Greeks, who, it said, supported them in their struggle.

The front said it shared the family's sorrow particularly since many Palestinian mothers had lost their children "as a result of Israeli terrorism and napalm bombs."

Alves Redol, 57, Leading Novelist, Dies in Portugal

LISBON, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Alves Redol, 57, one of Portugal's leading writers, died yesterday in Lisbon's Santa Maria Hospital. He had been ill for several months.

A pioneer of neo-realism in Portugal, Mr. Redol wrote mostly of the tribulations of peasant life in the Ribatejo district, which is north of Lisbon along the Tagus River.

He wrote many novels, plays and short stories, of which the most important have been translated into French, Russian and Czech. He gained recognition as a novelist in 1939 with "Gaibeus," a story about migrant farm workers. His finest work is thought to be the novel "Barranco de Cegos" (Precipice of the Blind).

D. Dujarric de La Rivière

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP).—Dr. Auguste-René Dujarric de La Rivière, 84, president of the French Academy of Science, died in Paris Friday.

In 1918, Dr. Dujarric de La Rivière discovered that flu was caused by filterable virus.

He spent his entire career at the Pasteur Institute, where he was deputy director when he died.

Dmitri Shevliagin

ALGIERS, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Russia's ambassador to Algeria, Dmitri Shevliagin, 56, has died of a heart attack at his residence here, embassy officials said tonight.

Mr. Shevliagin was appointed ambassador to Algeria in April of last year and was a member of the Central Auditing Committee of the Soviet Communist party.

South Yemen Reports New Saudi Clash

Says Frontier Post Is Attacked by Air

ADEN, South Yemen, Nov. 30 (UPI).—South Yemen border troops today repulsed an attack by Saudi Arabian forces and aircraft against the disputed al-Wadeea border post, army spokesmen announced.

The spokesmen claimed the Saudi attack, supported by one squadron of aircraft, was hurled back.

[In Jeddah, Reuters reported, a Saudi Arabian military spokesman said Southern Yemeni armed forces lost six men killed and 11 captured in weekend fighting around the border post. Saudi casualties were one killed and three wounded, he added. He said six Yemeni armored cars were destroyed.]

The clash marked the fifth day of continuous fighting between Saudi and South Yemen regular forces around the contested frontier positions known as al-Wadeea to the Yemenis and Wadiah to Saudis.

The area lies along the border between southeastern Saudi Arabia and the northeast portion of South Yemen.

The chairman of South Yemen's presidential council, Salem Rubaya Ali, said in Aden last night that Saudi Arabia wanted to annex South Yemen's northeastern territories, which are believed to be rich in oil.

[In Saudi Arabia last night, Jeddah Radio said Saudi Arabia may boycott the Arab summit conference in Rabat, Morocco, Dec. 20, because of the clashes with South Yemen at Wadiah. Jeddah Radio, monitored in Beirut, said 26 Saudi border guards were killed or captured Wednesday by attacking South Yemen forces in the initial clash along the frontiers.]

Wallace Urges U.S. Continue War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Former Gov. of Alabama George C. Wallace, back from a trip to the Far East, declared today the war in South Vietnam is "winnable." He advocated that U. S. combat forces be kept there until "the enemy is crushed."

Mr. Wallace, appearing on NBC's television program "Meet the Press," said this was the view given to him by almost all of those he met in Vietnam during his trip "from the private on up" and including both U. S. and Vietnamese military and civilian officials.

Dozens of Israelis Hurt In Sinai Raid, Egypt Reports

CAIRO, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Dozens of Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded in a cross-canal attack on Sinai positions north of Suez City last night by 130 Egyptians infantrymen, a military spokesman said today.

He said two Egyptian attackers were killed and five were wounded when nearby ammunition depots exploded while the men "were carrying out their mission of capturing the Israeli officer commanding the attacked position."

The spokesman did not make it clear whether the officer was actually captured and brought back to the Egyptian-held west bank of the canal.

The spokesman called the raid "one of the biggest operations launched by our forces in recent weeks."

[In Tel Aviv, a spokesman said Israeli Air Force planes carried out two brief raids on Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal today following Egyptian claims of the raid across the waterway.

[The spokesman said all Israeli aircraft returned safely from ten-minute raids against military targets in central and southern sectors of the canal.

[Earlier, an Israeli military spokesman had denied Egyptian claims of an attack, dismissing the reports as bragging and adding that five Egyptian troops died in an abortive attack.]

The Egyptian raid was believed to be in reprisal for an Israeli air attack on the Suez City area Friday which officials said was aimed mainly at positions serving as jumping off points for Egyptian commando assaults on the Sinai area.

More Losses

In a second communique giving details of the raid, the spokesman said the Israelis suffered more losses when their warplanes bombarded their own positions in the mistaken belief Egyptian attackers were still there.

"But our forces at that time were en route back to base and the bombs dropped by the Israeli planes hit the remaining enemy forces," the spokesman said.

He said the Israelis did not detect the Egyptian raiders until after they had penetrated barbed wire entanglements and mine fields protecting the Israeli positions.

He said, "The Egyptian commander divided his men into groups, one of which stormed enemy bunkers, destroyed and mopped them up in hand-to-hand fighting.

"Another group completely wrecked four enemy tanks. A third group destroyed two mortars with their crews and carrier vehicles. It also blew up two ammunition depots, triggering a series of explosions and fires which were seen from the western bank of the canal," the spokesman said.

Following the raid, the spokesman said, Egyptians and Israelis traded artillery fire sporadically in the same area for nearly six hours.

U.S. Aid to Israel

CAIRO, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—A senior U.S. Defense Department official has been told here by Mahmoud Riad, Egypt's foreign minister, that American military aid to Israel was increasing the dangers of an explosion of fighting in the Middle East.

Cairo's authoritative newspaper, Al Ahram, said today that U.S. Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Robert Pranger had been told by Mr. Riad that the continuation of American military aid to Israel confirmed the complete allegiance of the United States to it, the newspaper reported.

In another development, André Bettencourt, French minister without portfolio, arrived in Cairo Friday for a four-day visit.

Extension for Mrs. Meir

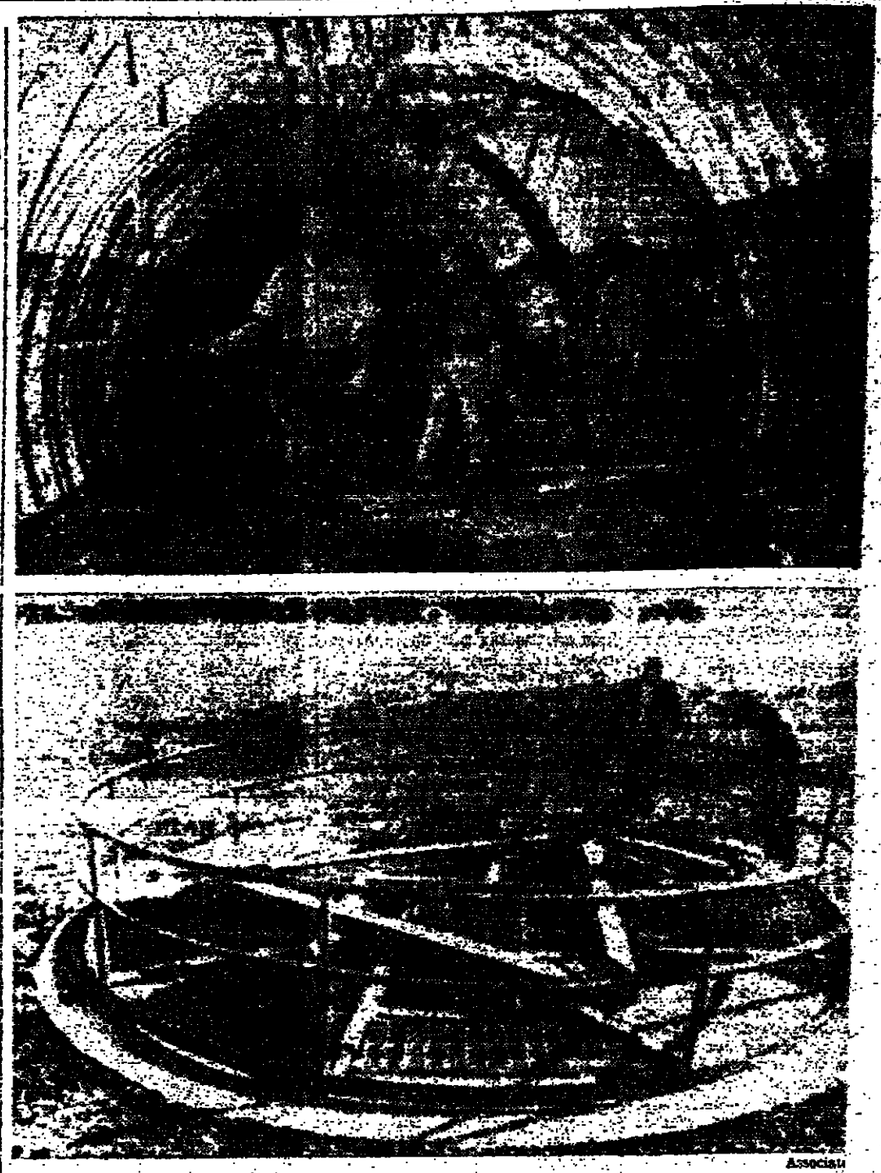
JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (AP).—Prime Minister Golda Meir, having tried for three weeks to form a new government, today was given ten more days to do the job.

The mandate for setting up a cabinet, which expires Monday, was extended tonight by State President Zalman Shazar at Mrs. Meir's request.

U.S. Negotiators Seek To Avert Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Union, railroad and government officials are holding bargaining talks aimed at heading off the threat of a nationwide rail shutdown this week.

The walkout is scheduled for 12:01 EST on Wednesday when the 60-day federal no strike order invoked by President Nixon under the Railway Act expires.



Associat

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH IT?—Placer County, California, bought a former missile silo near Auburn when the Air Force abandoned it in 1966. The is still trying to unload the huge hole (30 acres of floor space) and its surro 52-acre site to somebody for use as a storage area, a park, a warehou

Italy, Austria Agree on Giving Tyrol More Self-Government

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Italy and Austria have agreed on all substantial counts concerning the Alto Adige problem, Austrian Embassy sources said tonight.

Foreign Minister Aldo Moro of Italy and his Austrian colleague, Kurt Waldheim, met for the third time tonight at the Austrian Embassy to rake out differences of opinion over the strife-torn South Tyrolean province under Italian sovereignty.

"Talks were conducted in a friendly and peaceful atmosphere, and agreement was reached on most counts," the embassy sources said.

The sources said a full agreement will be presented to the Austrian parliament on Dec. 3 and to the Italian parliament on Dec. 8 which will ensure the 230,000 German-speaking citizens in Alto Adige of increased self-government.

Mr. Moro and Mr. Waldheim met at two 60-minute sessions before and after lunch. They flew in yesterday afternoon for the surprise talks, which were originally scheduled for Holland or Belgium.

More German to Be Spoken

The agreement will ensure the German-speaking majority not only of increased self-government but of increased official use of the German language and more German-language programs on radio and television.

Controversies between the German-speaking citizens and the 130,000 Italian-speaking population will be brought before the International Court in The Hague.

Mr. Waldheim and Mr. Moro also covered the tricky problem concerning blacklisted Tyroleans charged with acts of sabotage against the Italian authorities.

Italy was given sovereignty over the Alto Adige Province in 1919 when the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed. Hitler annexed it, but it was returned to Italy in 1945. In 1948 Italy combined it with the Trento Province to ensure an overall Italian-speaking majority.

In 1960 Austria brought the Trento-Alto Adige problem before the United Nations and was told to find a political solution through talks with Italy.

"The meetings in Copenhagen have finally cleared the air," the Austrian sources said today.

"Let us hope all acts of violence and sabotage can come to an end."

Tyroleans Accept Plan

MERANO, Italy, Nov. 30 (AP).—The German-speaking Südtiroler Volkspartei has accepted the Italian government package proposal to settle the half-century-old dispute over the Alto Adige region on the Austrian frontier.

Terrorism aimed at giving the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) back to Austria or making it autonomous has taken 33 lives and caused millions of dollars of damage in the past decade.

Volkspartei president Silvius Magnago last week backed the Italian proposals for increased autonomy in the Alto Adige. The proposals were worked out in eight years of negotiation among Italy, Austria and the Volkspartei.

The vote at a Volkspartei congress on Nov. 23, after 11 hours of debate was:

For the motion by Mr. Magnago to accept the proposal package, 583.

Against, 492.

Blank and void ballots, 22.

The proposal thus passed with 52.8 percent in favor.

Under the Italian government's package proposal, Bolzano Province the predominantly German-speaking area, would be given much greater autonomy within the Trentino-Alto Adige region, by-passing the regional assembly, where the German-speakers are outvoted.

The proposals transfer control over schools, communications, road building, public transport, tourism and many other activities from regional authority to the provincial council.

Italian-language residents of the province have objected to some of the proposals as government concessions to the German ethnic group. But most of them have said they would accept the changes in the interest of bringing peace back to the region.

The Alto Adige has been troubled with terrorism since 1957, when 15,000 South Tyroleans met at Castel Firmino and demanded total autonomy. Dynamitings and sniping began. Trains were bombed.

Milan Police Go for Banco

MILAN, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Police walked into the dignified premises of a new bank here, questioned the four directors—and promptly arrested them.

The cooperative discount and loan organization had go-getting officers, new furniture, checkbooks, bank drafts and lots of deposit slips. The only thing it didn't have was money.

In fact, it was not really a bank at all, the police said yesterday. It had been opened without authorization or license and with intent to defraud.

All the money paid in was transferred directly into the four executives' private accounts in real banks.

The men have been charged with criminal conspiracy.

A 4th Te For Holyo In N. Zea

AUCKLAND, New Zea 30 (NYT).—New Zealanc al party government re fice with only a slight majority after yesterday elections.

The probable represe parties in the new Representatives is Nati 45, Labor party 39, previous Parliament: four fewer seats, Nati 43, Labor 36 and the S it party one.

The Social Credit pa seeks monetary reform toehold in Parliament defeat of its leader, V. nell. The movement lo generally, as both maj picked up votes from Sr it, but Labor gained m

The estimated swin popular vote to Labor 2 percent, though Labo make progress in marg Provisional tallies g 534,000 votes to the Nat and 529,000 to Labor.

4th Straight Vic

All leading candidat two main parties reta seats as Prime Ministe Holyoake, after nine yea led the National party, to successive victory.

Mr. Holyoake, 65, rem cally fit, mentally vigor complete command of and government. Altho have been periodic rur pending retirement, the ways been emphatical Last night he reaffirm had no thought of reti the present.

Standing slightly to center, the National par competitive private ent cites the ANZUS mut pact with the United Australia as the basis of policy. While hoping withdrawal of troops nam, it supports the pr drawal of the New Ze tingent with the U.S. whereas the defeated L wanted accelerated depa before Christmas.

Australia Op Coast-to-Coa Railroad Lin

SYDNEY, Nov. 30 (NY Minister John Gorton golden spike at Broken western New South We day to complete the firs uniform gauge rail link to west across Australia Australia's first railroa laid in 1854, no one trai to cross the continent fr to Perth until yesterda

The first freight tr pected to run on the n Jan. 12.

The first passenge taking 65 hours for the trip in a new express Indian Pacific, should February.

The new link is 267 m than the previous route.

Church Roof Falls

GUADALAJARA, Me 30 (AP).—At least 19 pe killed yesterday when a church collapsed du gious services celebra construction of the roof.

Chou Warns of Aggression By U.S. and Russia Jointly

By Charles Mohr

HONG KONG, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai said last night that the people of the world should "use revolutionary warfare" against the United States and the Soviet Union if the two major powers engage in joint aggression, the Chinese news agency Hsinhua reported today.

In one of the increasingly rare public speeches by major Chinese Communist leaders, Mr. Chou said that "an irresistible revolutionary torrent" was flowing against both America and Russia.

Mr. Chou was speaking in Peking at a banquet given by the Albanian ambassador in honor of the 25th anniversary of Albanian liberation from Italian and German troops in World War II.

The premier's speech was interesting for a number of reasons. One was that in the last three years Chinese officials have rarely made policy pronouncements in person.

Mr. Chou's words did not seem any more moderate than the militant language used in anonymous editorial comment by the Chinese press or commentary broadcast by the Chinese radio.

Observers also noted that Mr. Chou was stern in his condemnation of the Soviet Union, which seemed to indicate that Peking was abandoning an attitude of conciliation toward Moscow adopted earlier this fall.

Mr. Chou's speech reflected the unique Chinese Communist view of present world politics—a belief that China is the object of a vast conspiracy by world powers anxious to crush it and a faith that the overwhelming majority of the world's population looks to Peking for leadership and inspiration.

Mr. Chou asserted that the United States and the Soviet Union were anxious to suppress world revolutionary struggles and, to do so, were "stepping up their mutual collusion as well as their mutual contention."

Scoffing at the current U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, Mr. Chou said, "They actually are both engaged in arms expansion and war preparations.

"Confronted with these aggressive ambitions and war threats, the people of the whole world should heighten their vigilance, unite and make full mental and material preparations.

"If U.S. imperialism and social imperialism should launch a war of aggression, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression and send them all to their graves."

U.K.-Romania Talks End

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart have accepted an invitation to visit Romania, a communiqué closing five-days of Anglo-Romanian talks said today. The communiqué was issued as Ion Gheorghe Maurer, the Romanian Premier, and his foreign minister, Corneliu Manescu, flew back to Bucharest at the end of the first visit ever paid to Britain by a Romanian head of state.

Greece Planning For Renewal of Political Parties

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Greece's army-backed regime announced today it has prepared a new draft law laying down rules for the formation of political parties, which are now banned under martial law.

The new law is one of 18 so-called institutional laws that are to go into effect only when full constitutional rule, suspended since April, 1967, is restored in Greece.

The regime has pledged to have the 18 draft laws ready by the end of this year, but it refuses to commit itself to a timetable for the restoration of the suspended articles of the constitution and the lifting of martial law, which overrides all legislation.

Today's announcement was seen as a bid to placate Greece's critics abroad, and diplomatic observers here expected the Athens regime to make further gestures, including the release of some 2,000 political prisoners.

These gestures are expected before the Dec. 13 meeting of the foreign ministers of the 18-nation Council of Europe, which is to take a vote on a motion for the suspension of Greece's membership.



continued and... "invite Dubonnet Cat to where you're at."

onn to Get atural Gas rom Siberia

Germans Upset er Soviet Deal

By Lawrence Fellows

N, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The Union, apparently much to noyance of its allies in East ny, agreed today to supply Germany for at least 20 years tural gas from Siberia.

long-term and important l arrangement, and one of immediate military signifi- the deal is regarded here as for the open approach Brandt has taken toward the inist countries of the East month since he became West ny's chancellor. He hopes to closer, more normal rela-

this reason, according to one from East Berlin tonight, ast Germans are upset over al between the Russians and st Germans.

all the Eastern European Walter Ulbricht of East ny, has seemed the least ated by Mr. Brandt's at- s at rapprochement and at gns of his success.

East Germans vie with est Germans for recognition legitimate Germany. Mr. t's attempts to define the arts of Germany as "two within a nation" have so far ought any positive response Mr. Ulbricht, who insists on l diplomatic recognition of untry first.

Bypassing Germany

des, he is angered by the n of the Russians to deliver tural gas to West Germany ipeline that will bypass East ny, and be laid through slovakia, depriving the East ns of any revenue or political sion they might have wrung the deal.

ording to a spokesman for as A.G., the West German cting firm in Essen, the Rus- will take payment for the gas rt in large-diameter steel with which they intend to r open up the Siberian gas

East Germans have com- d regularly in Communist lls over the penetration West an industry is making into ast. Last year the West Ger- exports to the Communist came to $1.5 billion—well $20 million dollars more than ear before.

e initial delivery of natural by the Russians will be 654 n cubic yards in 1973, the gas spokesman said.

Killed in Road Pileup

WEDESBORO, N. J., Nov. 30 uters).—Six people were killed 19 injured in a multiple pile- in fog yesterday on the New ey Turnpike. Ten cars and five or trailers were involved.

A Hard-Headed Opening to the East

Brandt: A Man of Vision But No Visionary

By Chalmers M. Roberts

BONN, Nov. 30 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt didn't dance all night but he was still swinging at 3 a.m. Saturday morning with Israeli singer Esther Ofarim, a most attractive partner. The new chancellor was the center of attention at what passed for his inaugural ball, a mammoth press party in the Beethoven Hall here at which several thousand leading Germans, male and female, were present to see and be seen.

Today at noon, the chancellor was relaxed in a tweed coat, sipping a glass of Moselle wine in his official residence. He has decided to stay in the house he occupied as foreign minister instead of moving to the less comfortable home provided for the chancellor.

Willy Brandt in power is the same old Willy Brandt so often seen in Washington and on American television but with the difference that coming to power produces. This is a man of vision but no visionary.

Hard-Headed Realism

For 34 months as foreign minister in the grand coalition under Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Mr. Brandt earned respectability for his Social Democratic party. Now, in coalition with the Free Democrats, he is in a position to push forward some of the ideas he and his associates have long been thinking about.

The simple fact is that Europe, East and West, is changing and Mr. Brandt is trying to take advantage of the changes to bring about reconciliation. Publicly thus far Mr. Brandt has proposed most of the changes, especially in relation to Poland and East Germany.

The West Germans sense the longing in the East for more ties to the West, above all Eastern Europe's need for economic benefits obtainable from West Germany. There is a hard-headed realism about the Bonn approaches to Moscow, Warsaw and the East German capital in East Berlin.

Mr. Brandt's men impress one as pragmatists who have analyzed the Communist world, who know nothing is going to happen in a hurry but who also know that the time has come to break the old patterns of the cold-war years.

Under the Umbrella

Under Charles de Gaulle, France tried to create a special relationship with the Soviet Union independent of the United States. But that is not Mr. Brandt's way. He knows that whatever he does can only succeed if it comes under an umbrella of Soviet-American relations reasonable enough to permit his openings to the East, known here as *Ostpolitik*. For that reason he hopes there will be no changes in the West German scene.



AFP.

Willy Brandt

American troop levels in Western Europe and he hopes for the success of the Soviet-American strategic-arms talks now under way in Helsinki.

But Bonn today is not the Bonn of yesterday. Today one seldom is asked about possible American relations to German moves, one hardly hears mention of the American position on this or that issue. The alliance is taken for granted but West Germany is on its own. The days of the "economic giant and political dwarf" are gone.

Some in Washington say, as Bonn knows, that the Soviet call for a European security conference is simply a device to formalize the division of Europe. Here, however, it is taken as something of an opening, an opportunity not to be grasped too quickly or without preparation but something on which much might be built.

Down the Road

Neither Mr. Brandt nor any of his associates can peer very far down the road with any feeling of certainty. But that they intend to go down the road, step by step and hopefully with full allied cooperation, is beyond doubt. So far, Bonn feels, there has been understanding in Washington of what the new government wants to do.

Even the change in American ambassadors here fits the pattern. The new envoy, Kenneth Rush, is a former Union Carbide president who feels easier talking of economic issues than about political problems. Consultations, it is said, are more on the strategic than tactical level with the Germans.

Mr. Brandt's personality probably plays an important role. His sense of quiet confidence, his humor, his past clean of Nazi connections that plagued Mr. Kiesinger all help. He is aware that German public opinion favors his opening to the East but that he must move with caution. Americans, of course, know him as the former mayor of West Berlin and nobody who has held that embattled post is likely to be regarded as about to make a deal with Moscow at the expense of the West.

A critical question is whether all the movement is on Mr. Brandt's side or whether there is, indeed, some meaningful response from the Eastern capitals. The men in Mr. Brandt's government think there are signs of such a response.

German-Polish relations, so long so bad, must be improved if there is any hope of East-West reconciliation. Here in Bonn they cite as a hopeful sign what occurred on Nov. 25 when the German ambassador in Warsaw—he actually is the head of a trade mission with the ambassadorial title, since there are no formal diplomatic relations — called on Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz.

The German, Heinrich Boex, delivered a Bonn note calling for talks. But instead of just accepting the note, Mr. Winiewicz opened up a lengthy and serious conversation. The two men spoke in English but at one point the Pole switched to German to express hope for a Polish-German "reconciliation," using a German word (*Versoehnung*) in a manner which has greatly impressed the Bonn officials.

Such an incident is a small sign. But it is the sort of sign that Mr. Brandt is looking for now that, as chancellor, he is embarking on what promises to be a most fascinating period in East-West relations.

Sydney Calls Michelangelo's David Obscene

SYDNEY, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Vice squad police have seized a poster of Michelangelo's "David" from a bookshop here.

Vice officers also seized three Aubrey Beardsley reproductions.

The shop manager, who was arrested during the weekend, was charged with selling an obscene publication, possessing an obscene publication and resisting arrest. a police spokesman said. Two customers were arrested and charged with offensive behavior and resisting arrest, the spokesman said.

Daniel Thomas, curator of the New South Wales Art Gallery, said: "It is incredible, utterly ridiculous, that a photograph of one of the greatest works of art in the world should be seized as an obscene publication.

"The statue of David has been standing in an art gallery in a Roman Catholic city (Florence, Italy) in full view of adults and children for over 500 years—and this is Sydney, 1969."

Heart-Graft Case Dies

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP).—Elton R. Wagenveld, 52, a heart-transplant patient who was admitted Friday for rejection symptoms, died yesterday in Stanford University Medical Center. Mr. Wagenveld received his new heart July 16.

Italian State Workers Plan 48-Hour Strike Over Reform

ROME, Nov. 30 (AP).—Italy's three largest labor unions today called a 48-hour strike by all state employees to protest the terms of a government reform of the bureaucracy.

The unions claimed that Premier Mariano Rumor's government had acted unilaterally in putting many of the executive posts in the civil service on the same pay scale. They demanded to be consulted on what they called a "political" decision.

The unions—Roman Catholic, Socialist and Communist—said that they would strike for two days during the first ten days of December to protest the new bill, which was unveiled on Friday.

The strike announcement came on the heels of a demonstration by striking metalworkers Friday during which 40,000 persons marched through Rome.

Contract Accord Seen

The state-employed metalworkers may agree on contract terms next week after three weeks of negotiations. Labor Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin said that agreement was near. He added that there was no progress in the private sector.

The metalworkers scheduled another round of strikes next week. Banks clerks decided to strike on Dec. 4 and 5. They are seeking higher wages and a work shift without a long lunch break.

Schoolteachers and professors also planned strikes in early December.

Hostesses and stewards on all Alitalia airline flights began a 48-hour strike yesterday. They are demanding pay increases and shorter hours.

Milanese Court Orders Return Of Opera's Books

MILAN, Nov. 30 (AP).—The investigating judge decided yesterday to return to La Scala all of the administrative books which were seized in mid-October following charges by baritone Giuseppe Zecchillo.

In his charges Mr. Zecchillo, who is a native of Brazil, maintained that public funds had been mishandled by La Scala management, causing losses of large amounts of money.

The theater was then surrounded by policemen and all the theater's administrative books for the last 20 years were seized.

The judge's action yesterday was considered as a proof that nothing was found in the books to substantiate charges of misuse of funds.

17 Brazil Students Jailed in Kidnapping

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30 (AP).—A naval court has sentenced 17 students to preventive arrest on charges of being involved in the kidnapping of U.S. Ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick.

The students were arrested shortly after Mr. Elbrick was released Sept. 7.

The request for the preventive arrests was made by the district attorney, who asked that the students be held for further questioning.

etention of Political Foes Acknowledged by Prague

ENNA, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The oslovak authorities implicitly owledged yesterday that some eir opponents were in jail by ncing that one of them had transferred to a hospital be- of illness.

prisoner was identified as nir Skutina, a television com- tor and author who, after ismissal from the state net- earlier this year, had con- defying the new leadership. party newspaper Rude Pravo ed that Mr. Skutina had been ed from prison under a court of Nov. 11 and taken to a e hospital.

arrest of Mr. Skutina after strations marking the first rsary of the 1968 invasion ever officially reported. Ac- g to private information, Mr. a developed stomach ulcers krac Prison. Other sources e has cancer.

Scores of Prisoners

s not known whether any charges have been brought t him. Reliable Prague informants say that scores of other political prisoners are being held in Pankrac Prison without any indication as to when, or whether, they will be brough. to trial.

Mr. Skutina's last book, published earlier this year, was titled "Prisoner of the President." It told of what its author saw and suffered during a year in jail on political charges under Antonin Novotny.

The present leaders have pledged that no political trials will be held.

One of several dissident intellectuals who were arrested with Mr. Skutina and are still in jail is Ludek Pachman, a chess champion and writer. It is known that he went on a hunger strike in September and again last month. Friends say that he is now taking food again.

Progressive Groups

Mr. Pachman and Mr. Skutina aroused the anger of the new conservative party leaders by maintaining contacts with progressive groups in factories in Prague and other industrial areas.

Pankrac Prison is also an interrogation center for political suspects who are still technically free.

The most prominent among them, according to recent information from Prague, is Maj. Gen. Vaclav Prchlik, former political chief of the army and head of the security department of the party's Central Committee. He is under orders to report every other day to the prison for questioning on alleged anti-Soviet attitudes.

Mass Trials of Youths

PRAGUE, Nov. 30 (AP).—Jail sentences of up to 15 months—most of them suspended—have been pronounced in mass trials of 173 Czechoslovak youths, charged in stone-throwing, barricade-building riots in the north Bohemian town of Liberec which marked the first anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion.

Rude Pravo reported that 30 trials were concluded through Friday. It said that 40 members of the police, people's militia, army and fire brigades, were injured in the Liberec rioting on Aug. 21, 1969.

"The rioters smashed shopwindows, looted and caused damage to transport and communications," the newspaper said, adding that damage totaled more than $35,000.

Several hundred others youths picked up after the nationwide outbursts are still awaiting trial in other Czechoslovak regions, observers believe.

ven Brandt, S. Columnist, Is parent Suicide

YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—ood gossip columnist Steven ndt, 30, was found dead in m at the Chelsea Hotel Fri- ter telling friends by phone e had taken an overdose of g pills, police said.

Brandt had attended the Sixties concert at Madison Garden Thursday night group of friends, including round actress Ultra Violet ld the police that when she hed him he said he had 3 pills.

Brandt was a witness at the g of the late actress Sharon and Polish film director Polanski in 1968.

ds said he was depressed ie savage murder of Miss ast August and had also ill health. He reportedly hed suicide in his Hollywood ent on Oct. 31 by taking an e of drugs.

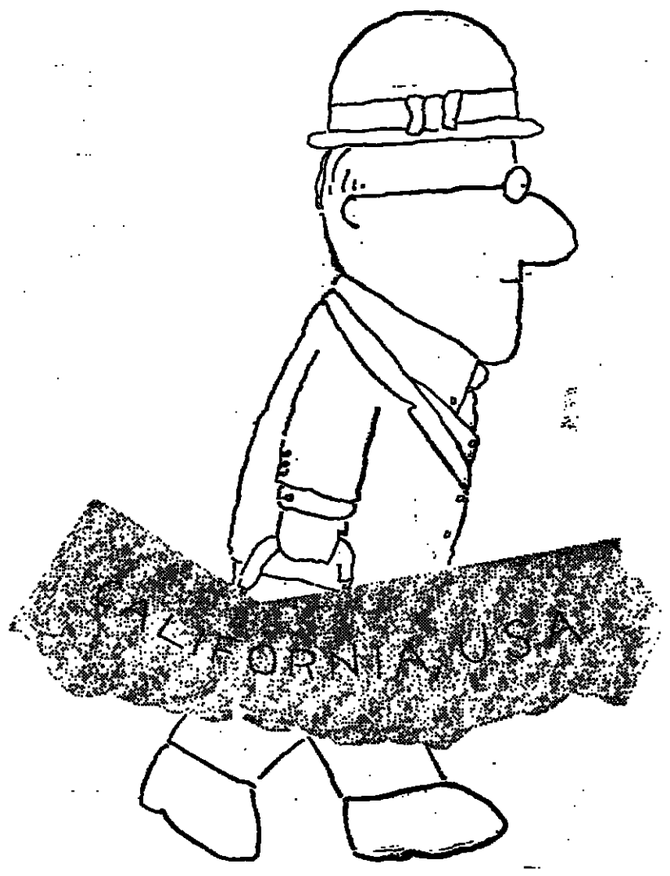
s Mark Soviet Attack

SINKI, Nov. 30 (Reuters). sands of Finns today mark- 30th anniversary of Rus- omb attacks on Helsinki er cities and the beginning 1939-40 winter war with ceremonies at war cemehroughout the country.

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Nixon Makes Sharp Turn to Right to Consolidate His 'Constituenc

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—President Nixon emerged some six weeks ago from the statesmanlike cocoon in which he had wrapped himself on Inauguration Day and took the offensive against his critics.

In a variety of settings and through a variety of intermediaries—most notably, his attorney general and his Vice-President—the President sought to energize what he conceived to be his real constituency—a predominantly non-black, non-poor and middle-aged mass known variously as the "silent center," "silent majority" or "middle America."

The cornerstone of his effort to achieve a fresh consensus through what Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew himself called the politics of polarization was the President's own attempt on Nov. 3 to rally the people behind his program for gradual Vietnamization of the war. At the same time, however, he dispatched Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Mr. Agnew to engage in direct verbal confrontation with those who resisted invitations to join the consensus, including the students, their professors, the marchers, and their alleged allies in the press and television industry.



Drawing by Rapan Lavis for the NYT.

Washington Aviary—A Temporary Truce

Isolating Critics

Mr. Nixon's efforts to isolate his critics appeared last week to have yielded short-run tactical dividends. More than 68 percent of those interviewed by the Gallup Poll during the moratorium weekend agreed that the President was doing well in his job, a 12 percent rise over the previous rating. Criticism of his Vietnam strategy dropped sharply, and the normally aggressive Senate Foreign Relations Committee—obviously confused by the sudden upsurge in pro-Nixon sentiment, and temporarily disarmed by hints from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird of further troop withdrawals—postponed public hearings on the war.

The committee chairman, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., told a reporter that Mr. Agnew's attacks on the dissenters had inspired "caution" among his colleagues as to the advisability of holding hearings at a time when the country had been "stirred up" on Vietnam—a grudging concession from a gentleman who is not easily intimidated that if Mr. Nixon has been trying to obtain a brief moment of public and senatorial patience for his efforts to resolve the war, he had, indeed, succeeded.

But some observers have not been content to interpret the administration's recent maneuvers as merely short-run tactical ploys to purchase time for its Vietnam strategy. The appeals to "middle America" as seen also as part of a broader strategic effort to consolidate Mr. Nixon's existing political base, broaden that base by reaching rightward to the adherents of George Corley Wallace, and thus provide the Republican party with a solid platform from which to open the mid-term election campaign of 1970 and the presidential election of 1972.

The analysts have duly noted that Mr. Agnew delivered three of his four most controversial speeches in the South. They have seen Mr. Mitchell soften the school desegregation guidelines. And they have concluded that both men are determined to test and to prove the hypothesis (credited to the attorney general) that the 43 percent of the electorate won by Mr. Nixon in 1968 can be added to the 13 percent produced by Mr. Wallace to create a continuing Republican majority.

Mr. Nixon's White House aides deny that he is seeking the kind of polarization implied in these statistics, and, indeed, the signals from the White House are a bit ambiguous. The official White House reaction to the anti-war mobilization, for instance, was more generous than Mr. Mitchell's refusal to characterize the march as "peaceful." And the President's press secretary has insisted repeatedly that Mr. Nixon does not write Mr. Agnew's speeches—although another White House aide has conceded that a presidential speechwriter had a hand in at least one of the Agnew speeches.

Moreover, the measures that have emerged from the White House to reform the draft, reform the welfare system, broaden unemployment compensation, overhaul the manpower retraining system and bar the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons do not appear to be the products of an unalloyed swing to the right. The substance of some of this administration's measures, it is said, would seem to belie its recent style.

The contradiction may be more apparent than real. The important thing about the President's overture to the silent majority is that it has little to do with traditional legislative issues but is, rather, a psychological appeal to the instincts of those who are less concerned about, say, welfare reform than they are about drugs, rebellious youth and other activi Mr. Agnew and mil others regard as a thre "American way."

this regard, to recall Wallace himself propo liberal social program castigating the intelle 1968. This is not to sug Mr. Agnew or Mr. N populists. All it says is they are doing now wa ed on the belief that combination of federa and patriotic rhetoric produce the required votes for political pu

Worried Alli

To his enemies—an worried allies in the to-liberal wing of th lican party—the rhe recent weeks seems from Mr. Nixon's pledge to "unite A calm its angers, ease rible friction, and people together once peace and mutual respe are suspicious of th matics of what they to be an essentially strategy. While they to concede Mr. Nixon's need to broaden his Congress—the Democ all, have done very opening their ranks probably diverse they are disturbed th rhetorical invitations issued to the industr

Whether Mr. Nixon adhere to a rightward course is not entirely the evidence is not h has zigged, then zagg Then, too, it is entirel his liberal allies hope recent behavior is ind tactical, designed to s his ability to liquidate along the cautious line Nov. 3. For if there is s on anything here these on the fact that Viet overriding problem. I in time, it may by its his political survival a further courtship of superfluous.

Now the Draft Lottery, But Sen. Kennedy Asks If It's Enough

This article was written for The New York Times by the Senator from Massachusetts.

By Edward M. Kennedy

WASHINGTON.—On Tuesday the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence urged the adoption of broad draft reforms to help "reduce the tensions and frustrations that now lead some young men" to violence. The draft, the commission statement said, is "a significant focal point of dissent" and "symbolizes the inflexibility of our institutions."

On Wednesday, President Nixon took two important steps toward draft reform:

(1) He signed into law a one-sentence bill giving him the authority to establish any sequence he desires for inducting young men into the armed forces; and

(2) He issued an executive order establishing a lottery to determine this sequence, and limiting exposure to the draft to one year (instead of seven years as under the present system).

And today, the Selective Service System will actually conduct the lottery. It will be the nation's first lottery since World War I, and will determine the order in which 250,000 young men in 1970 will receive Uncle Sam's "greetings."

The lottery is an important reform. It sets up an objective procedure for choosing some few men to be inducted from among a large group of men all equally eligible. The Department of Defense estimates that 850,000 men will be eligible in 1970, but that it will need to draft only 250,000, or 29 percent. Since the lottery is inherently objective, it will choose this 29 percent without regard to race, income, connections or education.

The Weeding Out

But nearly two million young men turn 19 each year. Why is it that only 850,000 are eligible? First, only 68 percent of this nearly two million will be able to pass the medical, mental and moral tests. In other words, 32 *percent* of our annual crop of 19-year-olds simply do not qualify for military service *even if they volunteer.* (It is interesting to note that 66 percent of Negro draftees in Mississippi failed these tests, and 65 percent in New Jersey and 69 percent in Oregon; the comparable figures for whites are 40 percent; 44 percent; and 44 percent.)

Thus some 1.4 million men will theoretically be eligible in 1970, from which to choose the necessary 250,000. But for those affluent or clever enough, or well enough advised, to win them, there are deferments—for college, for occupation, for fatherhood, for agriculture, for hardship and so on. Deferments are good insulation against the draft, and one deferment can often be parlayed into another to become a virtual exemption. If only 850,000 are eligible for the draft next year, instead of 1.4 million, it is principally because of the various deferments.

Yet there are no uniform guidelines for most deferments. Instead, each of the nearly 4,100 local boards uses its own interpretation of "community needs" to decide which boys are deferred and which are drafted. Furthermore, if a boy is not rich and clever, there is no due process protection of his interests in the decision-making of the Selective Service System.

Further Steps Urged

Consequently, those who favor a reformed draft urge that these further steps be taken:

● Eliminate occupational deferments. The National Security Council and the previous Secretary of Labor have both said there was no national interest requirement in continuing them.

● Establish uniform guidelines. Since local boards have virtually no substantive guidelines for their decisions, it is not surprising that variability between the boards is the rule rather than the exception.

● Provide due process. The protections so much a part of a democratic society—personal appearance, written opinion, right to counsel, right to call witnesses—are simply unavailable in an appeal of a local board decision. This is shocking and must be reversed.

There are other important reforms many feel are badly needed—streamlining the structure of the draft system, naming members of local boards under 30 years of age, and bringing an end to college deferments in times of war.

The Loophole

There is also the problem of closing the loophole opened by the President's executive order. Under its provisions, a young man with a deferment can choose which year to terminate the deferment and enter the draft pool. He will, in all likelihood, choose a year in which the lottery has made the odds strongly against his being called. Because he can choose which year to terminate his deferment, he can beat the draft, but not everyone can win a deferment.

It would be comfortable if there were no draft, and the manpower needs of the armed forces were met through voluntary enlistments. It is entirely possible, furthermore, to construct a system after Vietnam in which draftees are not necessary, and manpower needs are filled by volunteers.

Grave Questions

But there are a number of grave questions about an all-volunteer army:

Would it be an army of professional mercenaries, as such armies are called in other countries?

Would it be all-black and all-poor, as the army induced volunteers through higher pay, and as re-enlistment statistics suggest?

Would it cost from $4 to $17 billion additional each year, as Defense Department studies indicate, and is it worth that allocation of our scarce resources?

Would it act as a stimulus to undertake foreign military adventures, as its leadership cadre sought to give effect to its military training and experience?

Would we lose an important constraint on foreign policy decisions because civilians would not then have to run the risk of involvement in limited military efforts?

Would it widen the gulf between the civilian and the military, as it lost the leaven of being a citizens' army?

And ultimately, how would such an army react in Song My? How would it react *after* Song My?

The draft is important not only because it collides with the life of every young man in this country. It is important not only because one out of every three army deaths in Vietnam is a draftee. Its ultimate importance lies in its compulsory nature, which is an abridgement of the traditional democratic freedoms.

If a democracy's citizens are convinced such an abridgement is necessary, then they will tolerate it if it is equitable. But when its necessity rests on an unpopular war, and when it is unfair and discriminatory in application, then it is almost surprising the nation has not seen a repetition of the draft riots which paralyzed *New York City* for three days just over 100 years ago.

Or have we?

Details of How Lottery Works

When Selective Service conducts its lottery today it will pick in random sequence both the days of the year and the letters of the alphabet.

The list it publishes for the days of the year will no longer run straight through Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. Instead the 365 days will appear in random sequence. Similarly, the alphabet will not appear from A to Z, but will also be in random sequence.

These two sequences will determine the order in which eligible men are inducted until the draft requirements for the year are filled. Thus those far down on the list are unlikely to be called at all. If two men from the same local draft board have the same birthday, but only one is needed, then the random alphabetical sequence controls, calling up the one whose first letter of his last name is listed higher.

Through 1970, the eligible men aged 19 through 25 will be subject to the lottery. Beginning in 1971, only 19-year-olds will be subject to the lottery, plus those whose deferments have expired. Eligibility is limited to one twelve-month period.



Dan McCoy from Rea

Draftees, such as those shown above at the int center in New York, will be called up under lottery system beginning tomorrow. The order in their birth dates are picked at random out of a bo determine the order in which the draftees are cal

Quotes

DR. PAUL EHRLICH, Stanford University biologist: "Some biologists feel that compulsory family regulation will be necessary to retard population growth. It is a dismal prospect—except when viewed as an alternative to Armageddon."

• • •

MICHAEL COLLINS, the astronaut nominated to be U.S. assistant secretary of state for public affairs and whose job will be to explain American foreign policy, including Vietnam, to youth: "If we can talk very clearly from a distance of a quarter of a million miles in the space program, I would hope that some of that expertise and technique might be carried over toward opening up the lines of communication which we presently find somewhat constricted, particularly in regard to the youth of America."

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Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	174.00	91.00	Netherlands	Fl.	80.0
Finland (air)	$	25.00	13.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr.	17
France	Fr.	83.00	43.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	634.0
Germany	D.M.	80.00	42.00	Spain (air)	Ptas.	1,55
Great Britain (air)	£	7.17.0	4.2.6	Sweden (air)	Sw.Kr.	147.0
Greece (air)	Dr.	780	405	Switzerland	S.Fr.	83.5
Iran (air)	$	33.50	17.50	Turkey (air)	$	25.0
Ireland (air)	£	7.17.0	4.2.6	Yugoslavia	$	25.0
Israel (air)	$	29.50	15.50	Other Europe (air)	$	25.0
Italy	Lire	15,600	7,800			

Prices quoted above in local currency may be paid in dolla



Obesity—Disease Of Civilization

The three-day White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, opening Tuesday, was organized by Jean Mayer, one of the world's leading nutritionists. Frenchborn, and a hero of the French underground in World War II, Dr. Mayer is professor of nutrition, lecturer on the history of public health and a member of the Center for Population Studies at Harvard. His accompanying article, written for The Washington Post, explores one of the subjects that will concern the conference.

By Jean Mayer

SHINGTON.—The contrast in appearance between the lean, hard, soldier, hunter or pilgrim and the oft, sedentary merchant, clerk or ing Buddha is one of the oldest n traditions. The most ancient have similarly contrasted mouns and plainsmen, nomadic tribes, ttled populations living off the fat e land. The belief that lack of se makes people fat is well nigh sal, and has been expressed in clasrses by Horace in one of his best n satires: "Quae virtus et quanta sed vivere parvo . . ."

in the past two decades, on the rn side of the Atlantic at any rate, le of exercise in weight control has minimized, if not ridiculed. Amerence justly proud of being the most us and active group in the West, ally absorbing propaganda advocatrolonged self-enforced starvation as xclusive way of staying "in shape." experimental or clinical science ly disproved the association of ity and inactivity? Far from it. lly, this denial of one of the oldest vations of mankind seems actuated, st cases, by a desire to "push" a fad r a miracle drug: it is bolstered by nents derived from two misconcepboth of them, unfortunately, ntarily plausible.

first erroneous view is that exercise res relatively little caloric expendi-

Were this true, it would follow that high levels of physical activity could f only small importance in the ce between calories ingested and es expended; this balance, of course, mines the development of overt.

e second false idea is that, at any of caloric intake, an increase in ical activity is automatically followed n increase in appetite and is, therefself-defeating as a weight control sure.

Look at Evidence

o often, these misstatements have popularized by clinicians and nutrists who, though well and extensively rned on other matters, have never d the validity of these particular estions. Let us look at the evidence able on both points.

e first misconception, minimizing the of physical activity, could be avoidy anyone who has carefully perused le of "Recommended Dietary Alces" or "Caloric Requirements" such ve been elaborated by the League of ns, the U.S. National Research cil or, more recently, the Food and ulture and the World Health izations of the United Nations. For ple, the daily allowances for men by the National Research Council from 2,400 calories for "sedentary" to 4,500 calories for "very active" Nor does the latter figure represent per limit. Laborers, soldiers, and es are advised by the NRC that they equire up to (and occasionally more 6,000 calories. Surely a factor can more than double daily energy diture is not one to be casually out as of no great importance in ining caloric balance!

yet the reader will recollect dine and newspaper articles, radio casts, and pamphlets put out by municipal and private health tors which, in order to illustrate the y of exercise as a reducing aid, use ions of the following breed: "The equivalent of a pound of fat can atched only by walking thirty-six splitting wood for seven or playing volleyball for eleven The seemingly unattainable ex of activity cited by the enemies of e visualize any wearying performas being accomplished in a single, rrupted stretch.

Energy Expenditure

the energy expenditure accomg activity takes place whether the l activity is performed in a day a year. If woodchopping for half r represented a daily practice, it be, according to the detractors of al activity, caloricaly equivalent to nds of body fat a year. Similarly, hour per day of handball or squash add up to 16 pounds of fat during me period. Multiply these poundy ten and you will see that e would make you disappear alr in a decade if this type of ng were valid!

certainly more useful to abandon seudo-science and quietly recall tual cost of different types of l exercise. Such determinations en carried out with great accuracy number of countries since 1880. associated with the early measureinclude those of Von Voit and ofer in Germany, Atwater in the States and Cathcart in Britain. of such determinations of the different kinds of exercise are expressed in terms of an "averan of definite physical characterThe cost of walking (in terms of expenditure over the cost of sitaries from 300 to 350 calories per hour depending on the speed for a 150 pound man; swimming will consume twice as much. The peaks reached in athletic competition may approach 1,200 calories per hour, a rate that untrained individuals would not reach and which even trained athletes could not maintain.

Forgetting such extremes, a caloric expenditure rate of the order of 500 to 600 calories per hour represents a degree of physical activity which can be comfortably endured for at least half an hour by an average healthy adult, even if he is out of condition. A trained man should feel all the better after a full hour or more of such exercise.

2 Brakes on Weight Gain

Even more important, it has already been noted that the cost of activity is dependent on the subject's size. In exercises where no heavy object outside the body is moved, the cost of exercise increases proportionately to body weight. If excess body weight be such that it impairs body movement, the cost of exercise will actually increase faster than does body weight.

The proportionality of the cost of physical activity to weight has another important result: Any increase of caloric intake above the balance level will cause far less of a weight increase in an active individual than in a sedentary person. In other words, the active person will expend some of this extra intake carrying about on the tennis court, the golf course, etc., whatever fat he is storing. By contrast, in the sedentary person, only the slow increase in passive heat loss which follows the expansion of his waistline, and of his body surface, eventually starts matching the daily addition to his caloric consumption of, say, a dessert at supper. In effect, the active man has two brakes on weight gain: Increased cost of exercise (a very potent one) and increased basal metabolism.

Let us now examine the second major argument against exercising to control weight, namely, that it is a self-defeating practice. The idea that an increase in appetite normally follows an increase in activity is true if the subject was reasonably active to start with. The mechanism of regulation of appetite adjusts caloric intake to expenditure so that the body will not burn away its substance if called upon to perform a suddenly increased amount of work. However, this relation does not hold if the subject was inactive to start with: Decreasing activity below a certain limit will no longer be accompanied by a decrease in appetite. This finding explains why "underexercising" rather than "overeating" as such may well be the more important cause of the prevalence of overweight today.

Starting With Rats

As is so frequently the case, studies on small rodents paved the way for observations on human subjects. In the Nutrition Department at Harvard, my collaborators and I studied the way the food intake of white rats varied when their exercise was varied. We used a motor-driven treadmill and accustomed a large group of rats to running on it. Then we divided the large group into a number of smaller groups, which were exercised respectively, for one, two, three, and up to ten hours daily; we measured their food intake during a few weeks of regimen and followed the changes in their weight. We compared them with similar animals left unexercised in their cages.

We found that rats that exercised one or two hours daily did not eat more than did the unexercised rats; indeed, they ate somewhat less. But the animals with restricted activity slowly accumulated weight. From two hours daily onward, increasing durations of exercise were accompanied by increasing food intake, up to a duration of eight hours of exercise, which represented the peak that rats could endure. The weight of the active animals stabilized at a lower level than that characteristic of the sedentary rats. Swimming the animals gave the same result. Below the range of "normal activity," where the adjustment of intake to appetite is very accurate, there is a "sedentary range" where appetite is stuck at a "minimum" value higher than expenditures.

This can be illustrated even more dramatically. Experiments have shown that if rats were prevented from moving at all by placing them in a small tunnel-like cage, they became extremely fat. The genetically obese mice which have been studied in our laboratory are at least ten times less active than their nonafflicted brothers and sisters; inactivity precedes the development of obesity. Exercising these young obese mice, or breeding into the obese group the "waltzing gene" (which impels its bearers into constant rotary movement reminiscent of Dante's Inferno or, perhaps more appropriately, of athletic practice) will considerably slow down the accumulation of excess weight: appetite will not increase correspondingly. Similarly, farmers have always known that if you want to obtain the fattest possible steer, hog, or fowl, you should prevent any athletic activity on the part of the producers of tallow, lard or foie gras.

For People, Too

These findings are not confined to animals. A number of years ago, it was my professional good fortune to be able to study an industrial population group in the jute mill area south of Calcutta. The range of physical work there is much greater than what one normally encounters in the United States or Western Europe. At one end of the scale, there are totally inactive accountants and bazaar merchants, who do little but sit during their waking hours. At the other extreme, coolies carry twice their body weight for eight or nine hours a day.

Between these two groups can be found a multiplicity of more or less active occupations. Diet, based essentially on rice and lentils, is fairly uniform and monotonous. The relation of food intake, body weight and physical work in this population was found to be strikingly like that previously seen in experimental animals. The sedentary merchants and clerks ate a little more than did the more active electricians, mechanics, and drivers, and were about fourteen pounds heavier. The lower limit of the "normal activity" range was reached by the latter group.

The role of decreased activity seems particularly important in childhood obesity. In general, the large psychiatric literature dealing with this vexing problem has tried to explain why obese children overeat: As an escape from tensions at home, as a substitute for the affection of one parent or both, as a result of parental neglect or oversolicitousness, because of a desire for size and recognition, as a protection in excessive shyness, etc. But although a particularly observant child psychiatrist, Dr. Hilde Bruch, has noted that obese children were often inactive, it is only recently that the basic assumption has been questioned: Do all obese children eat excessively as compared to children of normal weight, or could some of them get their caloric supplement from underexercising?

Inactivity a Major Factor

A study we conducted on high school girls first showed that inactivity is indeed the major factor in perpetuating obesity in many, if not most overweight youngsters. Examination of the dietary intake and of the schedule of equal groups of overweight and normal weight girls, matched for age and height, showed that the obese students fell into two groups.

One group, and by far the larger, contained girls who ate no more than the girls of normal weight but who exercised considerably less. All the "sitting" activities were emphasized at the expense of walking and active sports. Television watching consumed four times as many hours in this group as it did in the normal weight group.

The second group (the existence of which emphasized the fact that there is more than one cause of obesity) ate more than the normal and exercised normally. These were of the red cheeked, cheerful type and while "overweight," they appeared less "overfat" than the inactive group. Other studies indicate that the same situation prevails with boys as well.

Obesity thus appears to be in many instances a "disease of civilization." Mechanization of work and of transportation combine to decrease physical exercise. For many of us, physical activity has been so decreased by our mode of life that we no longer respond to a further decrease in exercise by a further decrease in appetite. Excess calories accordingly accumulate as fat.

If we want to avoid this, we must either exercise more or feel hungry all our lives. Discounting the value of playing nine holes of golf because it is equivalent to only a slice of apple pie à la mode is all the more dangerous because the person so advised will not play the nine holes of golf, but may still have an appetite so regulated that he will eat the pie and ice cream.

Snack Foods Offer Nutrition Potential

By even conservative estimates, snack foods occupy a prominent position in the diet of American youth, being in many cases a significant source of young people's daily nourishment. This is also true of large segments of the population below the poverty level, chiefly in U.S. urban centers.

Industry has the freedom to add to the nutritive value of these products as there are no standards of identity for them. Because the nutritional value of some snack foods is often negligible, it would be desirable for the food industry to consider the question of enriching the nutritional content of such foods. This would be specially pertinent in the development of new snack items intended for the adult market.

—From Panel Recommendations

Money-Making Flower Power in Russia

By David Korn

Chairman of the German and Russian department and professor of Russian studies at Howard University, Dr. Korn was associate director for the Council of International Student Exchange, which aided in supervising 180 American students at the University of Leningrad during the summer of 1968. This article, written for The Washington Post, is based on one of his experiences at that time.

WASHINGTON.—My discovery of what might be called the Soviet Mafia began innocently enough with a trip to Leningrad's "open market" to buy flowers. Such markets, where Soviet citizens are allowed to sell homegrown produce outside the state system, are the only officially sanctioned free enterprise in the Soviet Union.

I needed the flowers for our students to give away in one of the ceremonial presentations of bouquets dear to the Russians. I picked out the seller with the most beautiful flowers and, after several minutes of bargaining, bought 140 flowers from him for 170 rubles—about $190 at the official rate of exchange. The price was steep because flowers are very popular in the Soviet Union and their supply is quite restricted, particularly in the north from October until the middle of July.

As my supplier, a slender young man, began to wrap the purchase in back copies of Pravda and Izvestia, I learned—thanks to several Russians who stopped by to grumble that I should not buy the flowers—that my bouquets came from the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Stalin's homeland 1,500 miles to the south. The Russian people claim that Georgia and East Germany have the highest standards of living in the Communist bloc, and both are hated.

At the same time that I was learning where he was from, my supplier was finding out that I was an American. He invited me to his house, and I accepted.

Wine and Rubles

After two glasses of the most delicious Georgian wine, my host proposed that I sell him dollars for rubles at a price considerably better than the official exchange rate. Although rubles are officially worth $1.10, he offered to sell them to me at 25 cents apiece.

Charges of currency violations have brought trouble to many visitors to the Soviet Union and I delayed giving an answer, meanwhile fishing for information on how Georgian flowers could be sold at Leningrad's open market.

Since demand for flowers in the north is high and supply low, my host explained, his family has found it profitable to set up an informal air freight run. Twice a month, his cousin in Georgia gets aboard an airplane to Leningrad with his four sons. Twice a month, they all fly to Moscow. And since each passenger is allowed 60 pounds of baggage, they can deliver approximaley 30,000 flowers to each city.

His cousin makes a profit of 12,000 rubles, my host said, and as local distributor he makes 4,000. Since flowers are needed to boost people's morale, he explained, the operation is actually a service to the state.

The problem, he went on, is what to do with all the money they make. The best merchandise in the Soviet Union is available at stores set up by the state in such cities as Leningrad to earn dollars and other "hard" currencies from foreigners and they don't take rubles. So my host wanted to buy my dollars.

I was intrigued by this booming illegal trade between Soviet socialist republics and wanted to find out more about it, so I told my host that I expected some dollars in the mail when I got to Moscow and only then would be able to make a deal. He jumped at the bait and set up a meeting with his cousin from Georgia to discuss the details.

A Busy Family

Two days later, I returned to the house and was introduced to the cousin, a middle-aged Georgian whom I shall call Iosif, and an all-night conversation began. Iosif wanted to know in detail how oranges were shipped from Florida to Canada, and during my lengthy but unprofessional explanation he frequently interjected comparisons with his own business. Thus I learned that this half-educated Georgian speaking broken Russian, a Communist party member since 1937 (he showed me his card), was the Jimmy Hoffa of the Soviet Union.

Iosif's business is simple: he supplies such luxury items as flowers, grapes, rare Georgian wines and cognac to anyone anywhere in the Soviet Union. He has at his disposal trucks and train cars, and with only an hour's notice he can book six or seven of the hard-to-get seats aboard Soviet airliners.

From Tbilisi in Georgia, to Odessa and Kiev, to Leningrad, Moscow and Novosibirsk, to Volgograd and Kaliningrad, his trucks and train cars range more than 4,000 miles. It is a family operation, run all over the Soviet Union by Iosif's cousins and in-laws.

Iosif gets his merchandise from partners on collective farms and in bottling plants. When it is ready to be shipped, a truck will suddenly "break down" in a state motor pool run by Iosif's brother and will become unavailable for its officially assigned run. Within an hour, however, the truck will be on its way out of town with the illegal order.

Each truck hauls the merchandise no more than about 300 miles, since the suspicions of police are aroused by a truck license from a distant region. So the goods move in relays, being transferred from truck to truck until the destination is reached.

Iosif's system is so efficient that he guarantees his orders, provided they are prepaid and six weeks is allowed for delivery time.

Train shipment is more difficult, Iosif said, since he has less control over it. But somehow, when an official train loaded with Georgian wine leaves for other parts of the Soviet Union, one of Iosif's cars is attached—complete with official papers instructing the railroad to drop that car at the last stop before the final destination. There Iosif's partners unload it.

An Elite Clientèle

Iosif counts among his clients the No. 2 man in the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Nikodim, whose parties are the talk of Moscow and whose guest lists read like a "Who's Who" of the Soviet Union. Famous Georgian restaurants in the Soviet capital place orders for Georgian wine with Iosif when they run out of their official quota.

Iosif's best clients, he told me, are local distributors in the Soviet Union's large population centers; they usually pay in hard currency and buy in large quantities. To prove the point, my host went into another room and brought back $7,000 in American bills that had been collected on a prepaid order.

I asked Iosif why he was telling me all this when I could report him to the police. He laughed.

"I could easily say that the $7,000 are yours and we will both rot in jail—and I have a witness," Iosif said. I knew he had something there.

"And now," he said, "let's get down to business. I need your dollars to buy goods in dollar stores. I can buy there cars, washing machines, refrigerators, fur coats, dresses, watches and diamonds. You give me dollars and I give you diamonds and antiques."

It was very late, so I told Iosif that I would be back the next day to get the address in Moscow where I could take my dollars after I received them in the mail. We parted in the most cordial manner.

I never kept the date and still could not believe what I had heard. But several weeks later, when my Moscow friends brought me as a going-away present two bottles of "a rare and expensive Georgian wine," I knew where it came from. And ten days after that as I boarded a plane leaving the Georgian capital of Tbilisi for Kiev, I noticed that half the baggage compartment was filled with flowers—delivered by several Georgians who then took their seats on the plane. I realized that what I had heard was true.

Nixon's Search for Judicial 'Balance'

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Senators who fought the losing fight on behalf of Clement F. Haynsworth jr.'s nomination to the Supreme Court received brief notes from President Nixon last week: "Plainly the court needs men of Judge Haynsworth's philosophy to restore the proper balance to this great institution and I propose that we continue our effort to provide the court with such men."

This message reinforced Mr. Nixon's promise last week to send a new name to the Senate next January in an effort to change the Supreme Court, which the President views with some unease. Although he has never said publicly what he believes Judge Haynsworth's philosophy to be, Mr. Nixon's reference last week to his campaign pledges led most observers to conclude that he will attempt to name a "strict constructionist" which he apparently conceives as a person who will "interpret" the law, not "make" it.

As a result, speculation has centered on lawyers and judges who have indicated some disapproval of the way that court decisions have been used to encourage change.

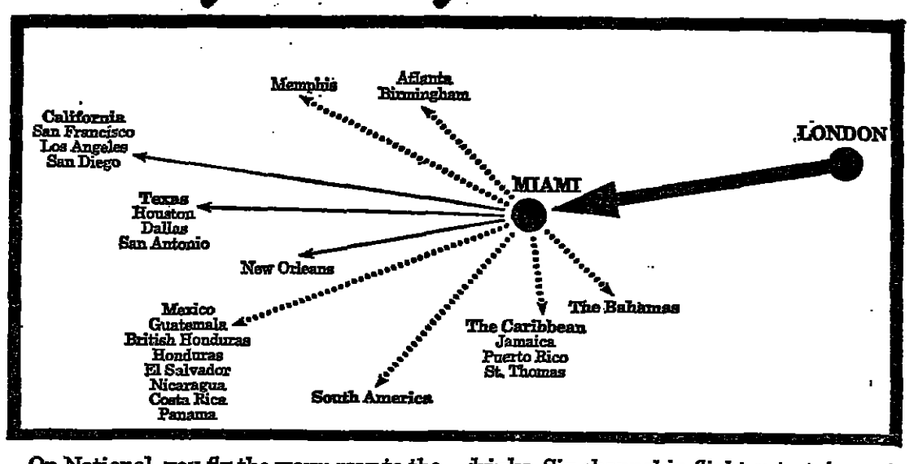
Yet, as the roll of conservatives is called, the impression grows that the President may be tailoring today's nominations to restore yesterday's supposed "imbalance"—that the law-and-order issue that prompted Mr. Nixon to undertake to turn the court around is no longer paramount and that the court today is not out of "balance" but in a state of flux.

He took this position on "balance" early in his campaign, when there was much public unrest about the Supreme Court's criminal decisions, and especially its limitations on police interrogations and confessions. These rulings had been by 5-to-4 votes, and Mr. Nixon felt deeply that the switch of one or two votes would strengthen the administration of criminal justice.

The criminal justice system is indeed failing to contend with crime, but it is now clear that court rules are among the least important reasons.

It seems likely that Mr. Nixon's new nominee will make the most significant decisions, not on crime, but on such issues as abortion, environmental rights, privacy and welfare. Where will this "strict constructionist" stand on such questions? Unless Mr. Nixon means by the term men so bound to the past that they will dig in their heels against any change, nobody can say.

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Compressible Cultures

The French Foundation of Nordic Studies sponsored the other day a conference at Rouen which took up the problem of the Eskimo's position in a technologized Arctic. The conference had no authority to impose solutions, of course, and was even unable to agree upon very definite conclusions. But the dilemma discussed there has far-reaching implications, for city ghettos and Kalahari bushmen, for Kyukyu and Bhils, desert Arabs and immigrant Israelis.

The Eskimo people exist on one of man's last frontiers. Their plight is given urgency by the imminent development of petroleum resources in northern Alaska and Canada, with all this implies in the way of the introduction of an alien, mechanized culture, and impairment, if not destruction, not only of the old sub-Arctic food resources, but the very terrain—the tundra—that rims the Arctic Ocean.

The basic problem is whether the values of an old culture can survive the economy and technology that gave it birth. And there is the corollary problem of whether, without the self-respect of cultural consciousness, any racial grouping can itself survive. This latter aspect accounts for such phenomena as the insistence upon black studies in American universities and the seizure of Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, by American Indians. It also lies back of rebellions by pre-Aryan hill tribes in India and the rugged independence of the Montagnards in Vietnam; of the various Celtic nationalist movements in Britain and France; of much of the Israeli-Arab war.

There was a time when each culture, each economic and political system, was so convinced of its own superiority that there was no remorse for the extinction of, say, the Tasmanians or Newfoundland's Beokuks. Enough of this kind of cultural pride persists to make for strife, but not enough for real complacency. And there are many who accept the fact that each culture has its own special values, enough to give them all equality in any moral or anthropological scale.

Unfortunately, they are not equal in their efficient use of terrain or resources—not, at least, by a per capita computation. And with the swift and ominous growth of population, that efficiency is becoming the inexorable standard of land use. Moreover, the fatal impact, to use Alan Moorehead's phrase, of adjoining systems can be achieved by a few cases of venereal disease, or even measles; by the introduction of guns and liquor; by a minimum infiltration of a money economy. It is not always remembered, for example, that the superb horse culture of the Plains Indians, which vanished before the plow and with the buffalo, was itself the creation of the introduction of European horses into a far more limited and static society. Nor have the Eskimos escaped dependence on imported guns, gasoline engines and canned food, long before the discovery of oil.

The extinction, or at least serious perversion, of cultures can no longer be blamed wholly on the evil purposes of the more dynamic societies, but rather on a global increase in population which forces a succession of hard, and quite possible self-defeating, choices. It is not that one culture is intrinsically inferior to another, but that one may be less compressible, which causes the trouble. A group that needs many acres of wild land and square miles of untroubled sea for its sustenance is a luxury that unborn millions will deny the world.



'How's That for Faster Than Sound!'

The Lesson of Song My

Public revulsion and official condemnation in the wake of the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians are proof that the national conscience has not surrendered to the brutalization of war. Demands for an unsparing investigation of the events at Song My are reaffirmation that humanitarian principles cannot be suspended, even in times of armed conflict.

It would be tragic for the nation's future if the reaction were otherwise. But it is an act of self-deception to pretend, under the terrible impact of slain women and children, that wanton violence is new, to this nation or any other. It is as old as the maddened passions of war hate. It accompanied Roman armies as well as those called Barbarian. It was brutally familiar to American Indians and to victims of lynch mobs and pogroms by whatever name and at whatever moment in human history.

The bomber crews over Rotterdam, Coventry, Dresden or Hanoi; the teams that launched rockets against London; even the scientists who delivered the force that was unleashed over Hiroshima—all have killed innocent men, women and children. The peculiar horror of the present alleged incident—as in so many cases in World War II when whole villages were wiped out with all their inhabitants—is that this kind of point-blank confrontation involves a personal act of direct, conscious and individual savagery. It is nothing short of murder.

The confusions and frustrations of civil and guerrilla warfare may increase the temptations to give license to the basest instincts; yet in any kind of war the line is frequently blurred between heroism and barbarism in the pursuit of victory, survival and revenge. Efforts to reduce the terror, whether through international covenants or such deterrents as the Nuremberg trials, are certainly of value; but there remains an ineradicable contradiction in the humanizing of war. Hypocrisy is the historic ingredient of myths of martial glory which obscure the reality of human suffering.

* * *

None of this lessens the public and official responsibility to prevent excesses and to reaffirm, not only with statements but through the fair and firm prosecution of the guilty, that the United States has not given up on decency and humane principle. Indeed, the fundamental difference between atrocities committed by the totalitarians of this century and the acts now charged against some American troops is exactly that the former were usually the result of national policy, express or implied, while the latter violate the laws of the United States and the will of its people.

Neither those laws nor that will must be eroded. Indeed, as the investigation proceeds, it might well be asked whether the very practice of "body counts" and such deceptive euphemisms as "pacification" of villages are not part of the process of brutalization. Beyond these issues, the nation and its leaders will have to face up to the question whether continued involvement in an essentially civil conflict, with ill-defined distinctions between friend and foe, is not itself the road to increased terror.

In the end, the only safeguard against the excesses of war is the elimination of the causes of war. Until then, however, it remains the burden of democratic government and of the national conscience to chain the bestial instincts which war unleashes and which, unchecked, threaten a people's heart and soul.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Investigating the Investigators

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the political and military life of the United States, it is increasingly apparent that there is a serious flaw in the present system of investigating serious charges of wrongdoing.

The Congress, for example, simply will not deal with members known to be violating the laws against using political office for private gain. Both political parties raise millions of dollars illegally to finance their campaigns, and since Congress and the parties sit in judgment on their own members, no corrective action is taken.

The military problem is similar. In recent weeks and months, there have been well-substantiated reports of black-market money rings operating out of Saigon with the aid of American military personnel, of noncommissioned officers making large personal fortunes through the military post exchanges, of murders carried out by the Green Berets, and now a spectacular massacre of women and children by American soldiers at the South Vietnamese village of Song My.

These cases have a way of disappearing almost as mysteriously as they appear. Almost always there is an investigation. Sometimes it follows through to a satisfactory conclusion, but usually the facts are muffled in the bureaucracy, or hastily dropped, as in the Green Beret murder case, in "the interest of national security."

Even the investigation into the Tonkin Gulf incident which was presented to the Congress as a reason for a major escalation of the war did not really clarify what happened at that dark turning point in the conflict. The Navy's inquiry into the Pueblo spy ship affair was more open and candid, but even then, the Navy refused to make public the transcript of the hearings that were held in an open court.

The Song My massacre was getting the same treatment until it was forced into national attention by press and television. It took place a year ago last April during the Johnson administration. It was apparently investigated by the Army at that time and dismissed. The then Secretary of Defense, Clark Clifford, says now he never heard of the case until it appeared in the press this month. Mr. Johnson has said nothing about it. Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan says high U.S. military officers knew all about it last year. But only last week, the South Vietnamese government was denying that any such massacre ever took place.

It is perhaps not hard to explain this sort of thing. The military courts are judging cases to which they are a party. Whatever happened at Song My took place either in accordance with orders or in defiance of them, which implicates the Army either way. Disclosure of the facts clearly helps the enemy's propaganda, which is usually the excuse for suppressing or censoring the evidence. But the charge in this case—of willfully murdering hundreds of civilians including women and children is too serious to be left solely to the judgment of the Pentagon.

The Accused

Now that the worst charges have come out, the case stands as a charge against our whole society and can be made worse only by refusing to get and face the facts. If this was an isolated case in which a few soldiers acted against orders, we need to know what has happened to the discipline of the armed forces. If it was an example of the bewildering pressures of war itself, or the dehumanizing and brutalizing influences of the struggle, we need to know that too.

In short, we need to know as best we can what this war is doing to us as a people. That it has divided us is clear, but there is more to it than that. We have often been thought of as a violent people, but seldom as a cruel people. We have had our share of corruption, with or without war, but usually we have tried to root it out.

Still, one of the disturbing results of the war is that a great many of our most intelligent and promising young men and women, who should be among the leaders of the nation in the 70s and 80s, are now challenging not only the war and President Nixon, but charging that the whole system of government, as now practiced, is unfair, corrupt, and indifferent to the loss of human life.

This thesis can, of course, be challenged, but nobody can deny that it exists. Accordingly, the Song My tragedy cannot merely be left to the military and forgotten like the Green Beret affair. The President is not only the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces but the symbol and keeper of the best that is in our character.

He has the power to create a presidential commission of distinguished and disinterested citizens to review the evidence free from the tug of politics. This has been done from time to time in our history, most recently in the murder of President Kennedy, and it could usefully be employed again in this case. There are already more than a million young Americans back home who have fought in Vietnam. For them alone, it is only fair to demonstrate that Song My was an isolated incident which should not be left as a stain on the record of the armed services as a whole.

Condemned to Success

By C. L. Sulzberger

HELSINKI.—The mere fact that the SALT negotiations on strategic arms control have proceeded amid discreet silence indicates they are going well. Had they been considered but a propaganda exercise there would have been some juicy leaks by now.

It is therefore to be hoped that when this preliminary round ends shortly there will be more than mere agreement on the site and timing of a second meeting. Optimists anticipate reassurance in a public communiqué that both sides are considering specific problems and ways of solving them.

It is a long path to concrete results and many things might conceivably go wrong. For example, if Russia tightened the screws against Rumania, if the Middle East blew up or if another Sino-Soviet ruckus exploded, there could be repercussions on SALT.

In this sense there is what diplomats currently call "linkage" between these unimaginably important talks and almost every other field interesting both Moscow and Washington.

As an example, some observers believe the Russians didn't even want to come here until their meetings with Peking had started—so they wouldn't seem to be bargaining from weakness.

But it is most improbable that, under the cover of arms limitation, the two superpowers will ever deal on anything else in these talks. This negotiation is precisely what it says it is. It seeks to reduce the terrible threat and heavy burden of strategic weapons in meticulous and highly expert agreements.

The Outlook

The very best to be hoped is that the SALT bilateral meetings can ultimately be institutionalized. Then, like the hot line arrangements, they could become a permanent feature of that collaboration forced on America and Russia because they alone are superpowers.

Each side still cautiously feels the other out. The Russians have no formal governmental branch equivalent to the U.S. Disarmament Agency. Soviet academicians familiar with international get-togethers like Pugwash conferences are the nearest approach. However, experts now for the first time officially face together the common challenge to survival.

Timing is crucially important. In 1970 the U.S.S.R. drafts its next Five Year Plan, programing and budgeting through 1975. These blueprints will be profoundly affected by strategic weapons requirements—and they will depend on SALT.

Moreover, there will be a Soviet Communist party congress next year and April 22 marks the hundredth anniversary of Lenin's birth. The level of arms expenditures and world tensions may well be mirrored on both occasions. Therefore at least some arms limitation decisions must be taken by spring.

Certainly the superpowers share similar problems. Each overreacts whenever there is a new development in the escalating arms race. The Russians are sensitive to speculation that their economy cannot meet the continued cost and our economists worry about its effect on us. Both sides clearly would benefit by investing in productive fields some of the billions going into strategic weapons.

Each has its military skeptics who mistrust control pacts—and its economists who argue that financial breakdowns are inevitable without control pacts. There is internal political discontent in both countries—evident in the United States, serious if muffled in the Soviet Union. Faltering American stock markets are perhaps matched by Russian agricultural troubles and a slowing industrial growth rate.

The argument for success in these talks is unassailable. The superpowers would be much better off to call a halt at existing levels of mutual deterrence on the basis of military sufficiency, not superiority. Each side is already strong enough to deter the other and more than take care of threats from anyone else. There is no sense in spending on useless overkill.

The trouble is that Soviet diplomatic methods have hitherto been unsuited to this kind of negotiation. Sir William Hayter, former British Ambassador to Moscow, writes: "The Russians always negotiate for victory. It never seems to occur to them that the proper object for a negotiation is not to defeat your opposite number but to arrive at an agreement with him which will be mutually beneficial."

We are now engaged in ascertaining whether Soviet diplomacy has at last been forced to attain the same sophisticated level as Soviet weaponry. If such proves to be the case, one can imagine an accord next year on the first phase of arms control—not disarmament, be it noted, but limitation.

Nuclear weapons have their own logic transcending ideological borders. If that logic can also be applied to nuclear weapons control, these negotiations are ultimately condemned to success.

U.S.S.R. in Mideast Some New Light

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Two new books shed fascinating—and contrary—light on Egypt's 1955 arms deal with the Soviet Union, that stunning development by which Moscow leapfrogged into the Mideast and established the anti-Western position it has been trying to consolidate ever since. The books shed the same fascinating—and contrary—light on whether the United States, particularly the CIA, missed an opportunity to do something about it, or in fact never had one.

One book, which was published last summer in England by Weidenfeld & Nicolson and is being discussed with the sharpest interest here, is Miles Copeland's "The Game of Nations." An intimate (still) of Egyptian President Nasser, Copeland is a former American diplomat; he helped organize the CIA in 1949 and now is senior partner in a consultant firm "specializing in government relations" in the Mideast. His book is full of juicy revelations about the CIA (its making of Syria's 1949 coup, its setting up of ex-Nazis as Egyptian advisers, to name but two), and is especially rich in the intrigues surrounding the arms deal.

The second book is "The U.S.S.R., Arms, The Third World," an academic case study published just last week by an MIT professor named Uri Ra'anan. His book, devoid of the sensations and the aura of authority attaching to Copeland's disclosures, is based entirely on open sources.

The Timetable

Essentially, Copeland's version supports the conventional wisdom: that Nasser entered arms talks with the United States, that the Eisenhower administration dawdled, and that the Egyptian leader turned to the Soviets—getting, Copeland adds, "many times over the $40 million which he originally asked from us." Thus was derailed an effort by Copeland, the American Ambassador, Henry Byroade, and CIA operative Kermit Roosevelt, among others, to work with Nasser and to turn him, and through him the region, onto a more moderate course.

What is crucial is the timetable. The Soviet deal was announced Sept. 27, 1955. The American offer, however, was still hot that summer: by July "there was no indication" it would not come off, says Copeland, and "Byroade was happily proceeding on the assumption that some satisfactory package of arms would be worked out . . ." Assistant Secretary of State George Allen was saying that "Soviet aid is out of the question." Finishing a two-year tour in Cairo on July 16, Copeland took a leisurely month to return to Washington. It was well into August when Byroade cabled about a possible Russian deal; "In mid-September Kermit Roosevelt received a personal message from Nasser to the effect that he was about to sign an agreement with the Russians and that if he, Roosevelt, wanted to try talking him out of it he was welcome to do so. Roosevelt and I took off for Cairo the next day."

Here it is useful to turn to Ra'anan's book (written, of course, without knowledge of Co Ra'anan found in the Sc lication International Af 5, 1965, this previously statement: "Nasser's g concluded in February 19 mercial agreement with slovakia. (Moscow's agr deal) for the delivery February 1955. That is, cow's own admission, t negotiation had been months before the U.S. g learned of it, even wh was talking arms—in g the best informed thought—with Washingt is, again, it was not B misgivings or Dulles's which were to blame fo come, as commonly is Nasser's own diplomacy.

Ra'anan also turned up looked) Agence France-patch of Feb. 14, 1955, f "It is learned from a we source that Czechoslovak to exchange heavy armsian cotton."

Kermit Roose

Why then was Nasse ing with Washington, already made a deal wi Ra'anan's explanation k ser feared that if he munist arms, the Uni would do to him what t to Guatemala—overturn —when that Latin ca gotten Communist sti months earlier. Nasse listic confidant, Mohsin kal, later reported (April the Egyptian Ambassa United States had wa cisely that contingency.

Ra'anan cites Hagh testimony that, at the crisis, a special U.S. e —identified as Kermit and told Nasser: "The c (of a Soviet deal) will l Things may develop to of severing economic r political relations . . . . . When Guatemala l arms from the U.S.S.R. the stage of war with Guatemalan governm bought the arms fell."

Copeland's version of velt statement to Nas deal (with Moscow) is hear it is, it will worry but in general it wil a big hero. Why dor advantage of the sudde to do something really like? It won't lessen if you make such an as as 'We are getting the for defensive purposes Israelis want to join t effort to bring about l in the area they will f ing'." Nasser "leapt to the suggestion," sa calling it "a good idea." ing came of it.

What happened? Di all-seeing CIA almost into a state approach grace? Or did a misk caught short, try and its way out? Did the U miss a precious opport Nasser foreclose any tunity from coming abo there's room for a thir

Letters

A Question

With regard to the Song My massacre and the testimony of Eriksson and Meadlo which has been brought forth in each case: Have we forgotten the English concentration camps in South Africa during the Boer War? Wellington, who defined booty as "what you can lay your bloody hand upon and keep" (which included Spanish girls in the village of Badajoz who were brutally raped and murdered). And the German death camps, the French tortures in Algeria, the Japanese of World War II, the fire-bombing of Dresden, the escapades of the valiant Russians marching into Germany...to the citizens of all countries who have fought wars, I would like to ask one question: Where were your Eriksons and Meadlos?)

A.E. GUDJONSON,
Paris.

Open Secret

Why do you suppose many of us North Americans don't grasp the open secret that is giving scandal in many European countries? It has to do with Vietnam and it has to do with the South vis-à-vis us.

Over-simplified, but simplified, don't ma people, everywhere, bel South Vietnamese fee do the people of Nor

Perhaps this is the problem with both Vie haps this is the basis domestic turmoils and friends, and ever-inc throughout the intern munity as well?

J.J. P
Madrid.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes its readers. Short lett better chance of bei ed. All letters are condensation for spa Anonymous letters a considered for publica ers may request letters be signed initials, but preferen given to those fully bearing the writer's address.

International Opinion

Agnew's America

The face which America presents to Europe is that of Eastern Seaboard liberalism and leadership. But Vice-President Agnew's America may be the bigger force. The danger is that President Nixon's appeal to middle America might degenerate into populism. It is a danger because Mr. Nixon may some day need scapegoats if he fails in any of the major problems confronting him—ending the war in Vietnam, inflation, crime or racial conflicts.

The "silent majority" is not the same as the people who voted for George Wallace last year. By definition it includes millions of Americans who remain faithful members of both the main political parties. If Mr. Nixon is to win their support in 1972 he has to produce solid results. With a political record which has been so subject to criticism, he cannot afford any appearance of fumbling. At this stage, however, he has the cautious confidence of the center. And the challenger to deprive him of it has not yet presented himself.

—*From The Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 1, 1894

PARIS—If it has been said, and rightly, that in France everything ends in songs, it is equally true that in England everything begins with caricatures. This is a reflection which strikes one on seeing, in this week's "Punch," the British lion arm in arm with the Russian bear, and saying to him, "What a pity we didn't know each other before." It is impossible to better depict the present situation. The two countries did not know that they could come to an understanding, and it is probable that even their representatives were astonished by the success of the negotiations.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 1, 1919

LONDON—With the presentation of Lady Astor tomorrow, the British House of Commons becomes the leading bisexual club of London. It is not expected that Lady Astor will rest in history as the only woman to enjoy at Westminster privileges and opportunities that have come to be considered the sole prerogative of men, for the extension of the franchise makes further female candidatures inevitable, since adventurous women are filled with ennui since the giving up of war work. But Lady Astor will set the pace for those of her sex who come after. Time, definitely, marches on.

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BUSINESS — INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune — FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1969

Eurobonds

…erman Chemical Issues Shine; …mpetition for Clearing Systems

…Condon Bakstansky

…IS, Nov. 30.—It would …at if you're a West Ger… …hemical giant, you can't …h the Eurobond market …ays.

… this month, Farben… …n Bayer came to market … $75 million, 6 percent, …ssue carrying 100 percent … coverage and many …it too big to be a real …

… then, prices for both …ibles and straight debts … secondary market have …d, a big Michelin con… issue has come out, plus …S. flotations—but it now …s though Badische Anilin …da Fabrik is going to … twin to the big Bayer …ith no problems.

… managers say interest …e flotation is running …of what they'd expected, …erman and Swiss support … a base under it. And …was holding at three to …oints above par on the …ary market, late last week, … the competition.

… the interest? For one … the German chemical …are expanding fast in…onally and still managing …rn handsome profits. For …r, they are issuing in dol… currency in which there …larger pool of investors …night come into either a …he mark or a German …tible and, too, they are … at a time when the …ms, as well as others, no …wish to stay in D-marks …asons of revaluation.

…lly, it's relatively short… money. Bayer is for 12 … The BASF is for 11, with …emption feature, at the … of the borrower, allowing … full call in eight years. …restingly enough, the market is due to hear from Germany's third big chemical gun, Hoechst, in January.

* * *

Among convertibles, Michelin's 6 percent $54 million flotation at par came on the secondary market and was being quoted at 99 to par by the end of the week—"holding well for its size," according to market sources.

The bonds are convertible into B shares, which were incorrectly labeled "non-voting" here last week. The B series—comprising all those shares issued since 1946—do indeed have voting rights.

J. C. Penney's $25 million, 6 percent issue came out at par with a conversion premium of 10.4 percent. Even with trading restrictions still in effect, the first indicative quotes on the secondary market showed the issue down to the 98 1/2 level.

Carrier Corp's $10 million 6 percent issue was dropped to a $7.5 million total last week, with the conversion premium at just over 6 percent.

Managers noted that it was coming into a very rough market—prices slid on Wall Street all during the selling period—but others pointed out that the selling group had been limited to 35 houses, whereas twice that number and more is common, even with such small issues.

* * *

New straight debt plans remain limited. The secondary market is showing no great enthusiasm for such recent straight flotations as American Brands, Ford and Gulf—all being quoted within a range of 96 1/2 to 97 1/2 late last week

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov 22 Latest Week	Nov. 15 Prior Week	Nov. 22 1968
Commodity index		112.2	97.9
*Currency in circulation		$52,551,000	$49,638,000
*Coml, indl, agric loans		$80,284,000	$72,926,000
Steel production (tons)	2,784,000	2,769,000	2,244,000
Motor vehicle production		184,161	179,169
Daily oil production (bbls)	9,277,000	9,254,000	9,006,000
Freight car loadings		573,101	578,381
*Elec Pwr output, kw-hr	28,157,000	27,357,000	25,948,000
Business failures	183	161	154

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Oct.	Prior Month	1968
Employed	78,671,000	78,028,000	76,364,000
Unemployed	2,839,000	2,958,000	2,511,000
Industrial production	173.3	173.9	166.0
*Personal income	$763,100,000	$760,700,000	$706,200,000
*Money supply	$199,200,000	$199,000,000	$191,800,000
	†Sept.	Prior Month	1968
Consumers Price Index	129.3	128.7	122.2
Construction contracts	173	216	183
*Manufrs. inventories	$94,209,000	$93,728,000	$87,109,000
*Exports	$3,325,900	$3,385,100	$3,211,100
*Imports	$3,055,000	$3,180,200	$2,950,600

†Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Slowing U.S. Economy Brings Call for Change In Policy; Stock, Bond Values Continue Slide

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—No longer is there any doubt that the great economic expansion of the United States has taken a turn to a slower course after almost nine years of uninterrupted and unparalleled prosperity.

The only real questions now are how extensive and how deep the impending decline will be and how Washington will react to new circumstances.

At this point, there is agreement only that the rate of expansion is contracting, not that the United States is headed toward a serious recession. But the evidence is growing that the country is in the early stages of a recession that could reach at least moderate proportions in the first half of 1970.

Whether it does may depend heavily on key monetary decisions during the next few weeks. The unfortunate aspect of the matter is that recessions usually are well advanced before they are recognized and dealt with effectively.

"It is important to change policy right now—to ease credit moderately," Leif Olsen, economist for the First National City Bank, said last week. "We need a mid-course correction, not a massive swing to expansionary policies."

This view is not unanimous, but it is gaining adherents.

Security Values Drop

The financial markets endured another depressed period last week. The bond market was enveloped in gloom and the stock market's latest skid was extended through its third consecutive week. The only consolation was the ability of the major stock averages to resist—for the fifth time since summer—a decline below the previous lows for the year.

After falling for 12 successive sessions, the stock market steadied on Wednesday and Friday of the short Thanksgiving week. Before its late-week reversal, the Dow Jones Industrial Average had dropped almost 60 points since reaching the 863 level on Nov. 10.

The net loss in that index last week was 10.83 points, leaving it at 812.30. The year's closing low was 801.96 set on July 29.

Evidence of the economy's slowdown was the announcement on Wednesday that General Motors was putting 13 of 21 assembly plants on short time for one day. Earlier, Chrysler had closed several plants for varying periods.

The moves represent no major reduction in the operations of a key industry, but they may augur further troubles, cutbacks, lay-offs, and profit strains not only within the auto industry but in others.

It was early in a new model year for such retrenchment—and it was dictated by high inventories, declining sales and consumer psychology. It could be a harbinger of trouble ahead.

Record Inventory

The current inventory of new cars is up to 1,550,000 vehicles—the largest ever for this time of year—and the latest reports showed sales running 11 percent behind those of a year ago.

The softening in the auto business, of course, is not conclusive by itself, but it adds another layer to the accumulating evidence that business is not as booming as it had been earlier in the year.

Industrial production eased in three successive months—August, September and October—and possibly will be down in November as well. Housing is at a two-year low. Retail sales have been, at best, flat all year.

Unemployment has jumped sharply since early 1969. And real economic growth has slowed from a 6 percent rate to 2 percent, or perhaps less.

Moreover, the persistent weakening in the average work week, new building permits and the net change in consumer installment debts has been weighing down leading indicators, which eased to 152.4 in October from 153.6 in September. It would be down further except for the continued upsweep in materials prices and capital spending.

Capital Spending Outlook

Meanwhile, the capital spending commitments of the 1,000 largest manufacturers rose 3.7 percent in the third quarter, compared with a 12.8 percent jump in the second quarter, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This portends further economic expansion but at a reduced rate.

Bond prices declined and interest rates rose to record levels again. Local government financing is badly disrupted and the housing market has been excessively pinched.

Last Tuesday interest rates jumped to their highest levels ever. Yet investors showed little interest in buying tax-exempt issues and the secondary market, for bonds already outstanding, almost came to a standstill.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

- The Commerce Department report that the U. S. foreign trade surplus in October was $156.6 million—a sharp improvement from that of a year ago but a significant decline from September's favorable balance of $270.9 million.
- The decision of the Penn

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Amex and Over-the-Counter Issues Lose More Ground

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Prices in the Over-the-Counter Market and on the American Stock Exchange continued to decline last week although some stepped-up buying on Wednesday and Friday erased earlier losses. All markets were closed on Thursday for the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

Brokers noted that a negative factor that helped depress some issues last week was the increase in tax-loss selling and switching.

A strong finish on Friday enabled the American Stock Exchange's index to end the week 7 cents higher at $27.34.

Volume on the exchange dropped to 15,876,730 shares because of the shortened trading week. Turnover was 18,073,835 shares the week before.

On the Over-the-Counter market the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues also reflected the weaker tone. The index slipped 8.01 points to finish the week at 426.35.

Most declines in the Counter market were less than a point. Among the losers, AAA Enterprises fell 4 1/2, Winnebago dropped 4, Fotomat tumbled 3 1/4, E. Z. Painter was down 2 1/4, Dewey Electronics eased 1 3/8 and Dolly Madison Industries was off a point.

Among advances, King Resources moved ahead 2 points after the company projected sharply higher profits for 1970.

Other stronger issues included Pan Ocean Oil which soared 6 points and the Cogar Corp., which rose 5. Seven-Up advanced 3 and Codex tacked on 5 1/2.

A majority of the insurance issues gained fractionally in quiet trading. Aetna was up 2, U.S. Fidelity added 1 1/4, Government Employes Insurance tacked on 1 7/8 and Travelers rose 3/4.

Most of the bank stocks advanced in slow trading. The First National Bank of Boston gained 2, the Bank of America rose 1 1/4 and Security Pacific added 1 1/8.

Volume leader on the American Stock Exchange last week was Ecological Science, which rose 4 1/2 to 28 5/8 on a turnover of 389,900 shares. The exchange said the company's stock will go on 100 percent margin requirements at the opening on Monday.

Second most active issue was Telex, which soared 19 3/8 to 92 1/4 on 269,000 shares. There was no corporate news to account for the rise.

The mutual-fund index also continued to decline last week. The Arthur Lipper Corp. reported that in the week ended Nov. 26 its index of 374 funds was down 1.38 percent. In the year to that date it was off 12.73 percent.

Over-Counter Market

…YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the … Industrials giving the high, low …t bid prices for the week with the …nge from the previous week's last …ces. All quotations supplied by the …l Association of Securities Dealers …re not actual transactions but are …mative interdealer prices at which …securities could have been sold. … do not include retail markup, …wn or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
…Enterprises	18	19	12	—4
…Corp	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—1
…Corp	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
…Project Sys .70	21	20	20	—1
…Inc	12	11½	11¼	—1
…Corp .16	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
…Elec .16	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ½
…Vis Recds .80	36½	36	36	—1
…net Process .50	19	18	19	— ½
…n Wes Pub .10b	14¾	14¼	14½	—1¼
…Corp	7	6	6	—1
…Research	7½	4¾	6½	— ¼
…s Ross	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
…Systems †	7½	5¼	7½	+2
…fech †	12	11½	12	+ ¼
…edHosp Pds.40	19	17¼	17¼	—2¾
…ifornia	9	7¼	7½	— ½
…fast	7¼	5¾	7¼	+1¼
…e Freight	13⅛	12¼	12¼	—1½
…n NatGas .80	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
…Homes	11¼	10½	11	— ¾
…Inc .24g	11	11	11	+ ⅛
…n's B .36	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
…abs .24	46⅛	45½	46½	+1
…Electron&Imp	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
…Research	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
…&Alexand .50	47	46½	47	— ¼
…and Devlp	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
…h Inc	6⅝	6½	6½	
…yBeverage †	4½	4⅛	4½	— ½
…yPepCola .30	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ½
…ero Ind	4	3½	3½	— ½
…Equities	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¾
…uclear	3	2½	2½	— ¾
…rod War	11	9	9	—2
…hermal 1.10	34	31	31	—3
…acon .40	20¼	19¼	20	— ¼
…ame Lab	5½	5	5	— ½
…meric	15½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
…Geophysical	12¾	12	12	— ½
…Industries	7¼	7¼	7¼	
…f Packers	23¼	23	23	
…medical	21¼	19½	21¼	— ¼
…iness Pd .72	10¼	10	10¼	— ¾
…ryMort .28g	21	19¼	20¼	—1
…nput Leasing	15¼	14½	15	— ½
…Labs	8½	7½	7½	+ ¼
…ress 1	73	72¾	72¾	— ⅞
…ess cv pf1.50	73¼	72¾	73	— ⅞
…ancial .10	34	33½	33½	— ¼
…ttProd .56b	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
…niture .28	10½	9¾	9¾	— ¾
…eting a .60	48¼	47¼	48¼	+ ½
…t Develop	31½	28½	28½	—4
…zProd A .08g	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
…izeProd B	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅞
…ficorp	33¾	33	33	—1½
…ic Stores	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅞
…tear	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
…s&Cont .60	20¼	20	20	— ¾
…ber&Pies .90	17	17	17	— ⅜
…Gobain	5	5	5	
…Gobain pf	8	8	8	
…ivision Com	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
…Mfg .80	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	—1¾
…g 2a	51½	50½	51¼	+ ¾
…	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
…Devices	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ½
…Lab	8¾	8	8	—1¼
…-Busch .80	73¼	72¾	72¾	— ½
…Bros .24	15	13¾	14½	—1
…hem&Film	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
…ms Fd .28	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
…Magnetics	34½	32	34½	+1
…Shield Dvlp	3	3	3	— ¼
…lational .14g	40	39	39	—1
…lustries	12½	12	12	— ½
…layfair .45g	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
…layfair pf 3a	35	34	34	—1
…rp	8¾	7⅞	8	— ½
…oods	15⅜	15	15½	
…chemical	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
…Ld&C	19	18½	18½	—1¼
…Mo Pow .56	13¾	13	13⅝	— ⅜
…tern. Gas .64	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
…g AJ	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
…rHgmn 2.80	51½	49	49	—3
…p	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1¼
…aColaBtl .72	21½	21	21	—1¼
…trols cvpf 1	21	20	21	+1½
…Gas Lt .96	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ½
…on Sciences	14¾	14	14½	
…Corp	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
…1	35½	34½	34½	—1½
…Inc	7¼	6¾	7	— ½
…ornics	8½	8	8	— ½
…ichael .56g	27¼	27½	27½	—1½
…PaintCh.20	7¼	7	7	— ¼
…	38½	35	35½	—4
…HydroEl 1.16	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
…Cli Corp	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
…Unit Mtge	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
…Corp .90g	14¾	14½	14½	+1
…find Phar	41	40	40	—1½
…n Indust	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
…ET	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
…rroleum	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
…rniture .80	35½	35	35	—1¾
…r Corp .55g	47	46⅛	47	
…Wkts .60	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
…reek Indust	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
….70	36	35¾	36	— ¼
…Intl	15¼	15	15	— ½
…Fashions .20	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
…Mfg .75g	9½	9½	9½	
…1.53g	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
…Indust	10	10	10	
…Sav & Loan	32½	31½	31¾	—1¼
…Pap A 7.20	21	21	21	— ½
…Hath	41	40	41	+2
…Matic	10⅞	10	10⅞	— ½
…oratories	35½	25½	35½	— ¼
…dust	9	9	9	
…	13¾	12½	12½	—1½
…n .60b	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
…VestnPet .50	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
…mics .16	22	20¾	21¾	— ¾
…ion 1	37	36	36	—2
…Corp	6⅜	5⅜	5⅞	— ½
…s P&L 2.04	32¼	32	32	— ½
…lectric	3½	3¼	3½	— ¼
Bolt BeranekNewmn	14¾	14½	14¾	
Bonanza Internatl	8½	7½	8	— ⅜
Boothe Computer	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¼
Boston Capital .10	13	12¾	12¾	
BostonHer-Trav 1.75g	30	29	29	—1
Bradford Comput Sys	44	41	41	—3
Brandon Applied Sys	9	8	8¼	—1½
Brenco .60	31½	30¼	30¼	—2
Bristol Brass 1	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾
Brockway Glass 1	80	77½	78	—1¾
Brooks Scanlon .30	23¾	23⅛	23¾	— ¼
Browning Arms .50	14½	13½	13½	— ½
Brush Beryllium	25½	25¼	25¼	—1
Buckbee Mears .60	18½	18¼	18½	
Buckeye Intl .60b	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Buffnup & Sims	19	18	19	+1½
Business Funds	18½	17⅜	17⅜	—1¼
Butler Mfg .70	37	36	36	—2
Butler Natl Corp	18	17½	17½	— ½
CIC Leasing	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
CTC Computer	22	19½	19½	— ½
Cagles Inc .08g	15½	15	15	—1⅜
Calbiochem	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
Calif Health Care	16	14	16	+2
Calif Water Svc 1.60	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅞
Calvert Explor	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Camco Inc .15	21½	20½	20½	—1½
Cmpbll&Taggart 1.80	32	31	31	—2
Cannon Mills 3.60a	77	76	76	—2
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	73	73	73	—2
Canrad Prec Ind	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
CapitalSouthwst .30a	15	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Capitol Foods	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
Capitol Intl Airways	8	7¾	7¾	— ¾
CapTech Inc	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Care Corp	12¼	11½	11½	— ¾
Carhart Photo .10	4¾	4	4	— ¾
Carolina Caribbean	10½	10	10	—1¼
Carolina Freight .68	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
Carson Pirie Scott 1	22	21	22	
Carte Blanche .38g	5½	5⅛	5½	
Carter Group †	23	22	23	+ ⅛
Cascade .15g	13¾	12¾	13¾	— ½
Cascade Nat Gas .72	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Centex Corp	44½	41½	41¾	—3¾
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Champion Prods .52g	26	25½	25½	—1½
Chance AB 1	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
Channel Companies	10	9	9⅜	— ¼
CharlesTownRacing †	6½	5¾	5⅝	—1
Charter Co .05e	21	19	21	—3½
Charter Oil Ltd	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
ChemLea TLines .50	13¾	12	12	—2
Chemold	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chesapeake Ind .10d	6⅞	6¼	6½	— ⅜
Chesapeake Instr	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
Chesapeake Util .70b	15	14½	15	
ChiBridge&Iron 1.40a	66	65½	65½	— ½
Chilton Corp .08g	38	36	38	+2½
Christiana Sec 5.50g	102	97	98	—4
Christiana Sec pf 7	100	98	98	—2
Cincinnati Enq 1.40a	37	36½	37	
Citadel Industries	8	8	8	
Citation Mfg .08	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Citizens Util A †	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Citizens Util B 1.10	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
City News Print .50	11	10	10	— ¾
Clark JL Mfg 1	24¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
Clarkson Industries	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
Clausing Corp .80	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¾
Clayton Corp	2	2⅛	2⅜	— ¼
Cleary Petroleum	11½	11	11	— ½
Clevepak Corp	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Clinton Merchdising	11½	11	11	— ¾
Clinton Oil	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
Clow Corp .68	23	22½	22½	— ½
CocaCola Btl LA .80	28¼	28	28	
Cognitronics	14½	14	14¼	—1¼
Coldwell Banker	34	33	34	— ½
Coleman Engineering	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Collins Foods Intl	24½	24	24	— ½
Colonial Commercl †	15	13½	13¾	—1½
Colonial Stores 1.40a	25	24	24	—1½
Columbia National †	5	4½	5	
Columbus Mills	8¼	8	8	— ¾
Combustion Equip	22½	22	22	— ½
Comcet	40	39	39	—3
Commerce House .40	43½	43	43	—1
Commercial Internat	3⅝	3	3	— ⅜
Commercial Shear 1b	37	37	37	—2
Commonwlth Gas .19	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
CommonwlthNG 1.40b	25	23¾	23¾	—1
Commonwlth Tel 1	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
CommonHealth Facil	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Commun Psychiatric	15½	15	15¼	— ¾
Commuter Airlines	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Components Cp Amer	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Computer Commun	40	39	39	—1
Computer Consoles	18¼	17	17¼	—1⅜
Computer Image	14¼	13¼	13½	—1
Computer Industries	21	20	21	
Computer Installtns	11¾	10½	11½	
Computer Methods	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ¼
Computer Technology	19	18	19	—1
Computer Usage	12½	11½	12½	+2
Comress Inc	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ¼
Conn Nat Gas 2.20	36½	34	34	—2½
Consol Papers 1	25	24	24	—1½
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	30½	30	30	
Contl Capital	17¾	16½	16½	—1¾
Contl Care Cent	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ¼
Contl Investment	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Contl Strategics	4⅛	4	4	—1
Contrafund Inc	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Contren Corp	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
ConvalescentNur Ctrs	16	14¼	14¼	—1⅜
Convenient Ind Amer	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
Conwed Corp .40	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¾
Cook Chemical .35	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
Cooper Lab	21	19¾	19¾	—1½
Corenco Corp .80a	19½	19	19	— ¾
Cornelius Co	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Corporate Enterpr †	9	8	8	—1
Corporation S	28	27½	27½	— ½
Cox Cables	17	16¼	17	
Craddock Ter Sh .60	24	23½	24	— ¼
Crawford&Co .60g	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Creative Merchdsng	12¾	12	12	—1
Credithrift Finan 1	19	18½	18½	—1
Crescent Tech	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Cross Co .50a	42	41	41	—1½
Crown Crafts	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Crutcher Resources	12	10¼	10⅝	—1⅜
Curtis Noll .40	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
Cybermark Sys	10½	9¾	10½	+ ½
Cyber-Tronics Inc	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ½
Cypress Comm	12½	11½	11⅝	—1¼
DEI Industries	6⅞	4¾	4¾	—3½
Dallas Airmotive .60	27¼	26¼	26¼	—1¼
Datto Electronics	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
Danly Machine	14¼	13	13	—1½
Dasa Corp	39	38	38¼	—1
Data Automation	22½	20¾	20½	—2
Data Design Lab	13½	12	12	— ½
Data Documents	34½	34	34	— ½
Data Technology	19	18	19	+ ¼
Datronic Rental	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Davis Food Svc	12½	12¼	12½	
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Decorator Indust .16	12¼	11¼	11¼	—1
Defiance Indust .01g	10½	8	8½	+ ¼
Delhi Aust Pet	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Delux Check Print 1	55¾	55	55¾	+ ½
Denver Real Est .60	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
Designatronics †	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
Detrex Chem Ind .60	9½	9	9	— ½
Detroit Can Tun 1.30	15¾	15	15½	
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	22½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Development of Am	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Devon Apparel	14⅛	13¼	13¼	—2⅛
Dewey Electronics	9	7¾	7¾	—1⅜
Diamond Cry Slt .60	20¼	19½	19½	—3¼
Diam Sham pf E 1.15	17	16¾	16½	— ⅜
Dickey WS Mfg .72	16	16	16	— ½
Dickson Electronics	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Diebold Comp Lsg	7⅜	7	7	— ½
Diebold Tech Vent	14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ¼
Digital Applicat	5½	5½	5½	— ½
Digitronics Cp	16	16	16	
Disc Inc	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ¼
Diversa Inc pf .42g	9½	9½	9½	
Divers Mort Inv	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	
Dixon Crucible .40g	19	19	19	
Docutel Corp	31	29½	29½	—2½
Dolly Madison .48	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Donaldson Inc .60	26½	25¾	26	
Dow Jones 1	63¼	62½	62½	—1½
Downtowner Corp .14	17⅞	16⅞	16¾	—1
Doyle Dane Bern .88	24¼	21	22	—2¼
Drew Nat Cp .03d	8¼	8	8⅛	— ¼
Drummer Boy	6	5½	6	
Ducommon 1	16	16	16	
Duncan Elec 1.20a	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Dunkin Donuts	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Duplex Products	11⅜	11	11	— ½
Durlron Co .72	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¾
EDP Resources	13½	12½	13½	— ¼
ESD Co .60g	8¾	8¾	8¾	
EZ Painter .40g	26¾	25½	25½	—2¾
Early Calif Ind	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
Eastern Shoppng Ctr	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Eberline Instrument	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¾
Eckerd Drugs .40	32	30	32	+2
Eckrich Peter .40	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Economics Lab .40	55	54	54½	— ½
Edgcomb Steel .60b	28½	28	28	— ½
Edgington Oil	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
Educasting Systems	7¾	7½	7½	—1¾
El Paso Elec .72	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ½
Eldorado General	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
Electro Craft	6	5¾	5¾	— ½
Electro Nite	11	9½	9½	—2
Electro Nucleonics	14	13¼	13⅜	— ⅝
Electrocopy Corp	6	6	6	
Electromagnetic Idn	5¾	5½	5½	
Electron Cont Sys †	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Electron Data Sys	138	137	138	+1
Electron Module	7½	7	7	
Electron Capital .05e	33	31½	32½	— ½
Electronized Chem	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
Elizabethtn Wat 1.80	28½	27½	27½	—1
Empire Gas	21	20	20	—1¼
Empire St Oil .50	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
Energy Conver Dev	50	47	49	—1
Energy Resources	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Ennis Brandon	10	9	9	
Entwistle Co †	23	19	23	+4¾
Eon Corp	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Epsco Incorp	8¼	7½	7½	— ¾
Equity Nat Indust	9	8¼	8¼	—1
Equity Oil Co .40	13½	13¼	13¼	—1
Erie Techno Pr .40	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Essex Systems Co	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¾
Esterline Corp .07g	47	44½	44½	—2½
Evans Inc .72	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
Everest JenningsIntl	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
Executive House	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
F&B Ceco Industries	6⅝	6	6	—1
Fabric Centers Am	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
Fairfield Technol †	7⅛	6¼	6¾	— ¾
Farrington Mfg	17½	17	17	—1
Fashion Tress	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
Federal Co 1.20	49½	47½	47½	—1¾
Federal NatMtge3.84	183	174	174	—12
Fine Organics .07g	3¾	3½	3¾	— ½
First Boston Cp .50g	44	43	44	
Fst ConnSmBus .60a	18¾	18¼	18½	— ¼
Fst Gen Rest 1.15g	25	24¾	25	
First LincolnFinan †	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
First Mississippi Cp	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
FirstMtgInvstrs 1.32	25⅜	24	25⅛	+ ⅜
First Republic	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
First Surety Cp	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Fst Union Realty .84	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Fst Westn Financial	4¼	4	4¼	
Flickinger S.M. .40	20	19	19	—1
Flight Safety	24½	24	24	— ½
Florida PubUtil 1.08	21	20½	21	+ ½
Florida Tel Corp .44	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Floyd Enterprise .30g	16½	16	16½	— ¾
Food Fair Prop	5	5⅛	5⅛	
Forest Oil	20⅛	19	19	—1½
Fort Worth Stl .80	12½	12¼	12¼	
Foster Grant †	33¾	32½	33¾	—1
Fotochrome	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
Fotomat	21	18¾	18¾	—3¼
Four Seasons Equity	29¼	27½	28	—1¾
Fox StanleyPhoto .50	22½	22	22	— ½
Franklin Cp .20g	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Franklin Elec †	24¾	23	24½	+2
FriendlyIceCrm .05	32	31½	31½	—1¼
Frischs Restaurnt .60	18	17	18	—1
Fritzi of Calif .56	20	19½	19½	— ½
FrysFoodSt .40g	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
Fuller HB .30	34¼	33	33	—1¼
Fullview Indust	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
Fund of Letters	3	3⅞	3⅞	
GFI Computer	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ¾
GRT Corp	25	25	25	— ½
GalbreathFstMtg .90g	24	23¾	24	
Garfinckel .84	16⅜	15½	15½	—1½
Gas Service 1	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
Gateway Transp .60	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Gay Gibson .50	8	7½	7½	— ½
Geico Leasing	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Gelman Instrument	18½	18	18	— ½
Gen Aircraft	5¾	5	5½	— ¼
GenAutomotParts .60	17	16¾	17	
Gen Binding	33¼	33½	33½	
Gen Cp Ohio	5⅝	5	5¼	
Gen Electrodynamics	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Gen Health Services	28¾	27½	27½	—1½
Gen Kinetics	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gen Medical	42	40½	40½	—2
GenMortgageInv .55g	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gen RealEstShrs .72	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Gen ShaleProds .60a	24	23½	23½	— ½
Gen Tel SW pf 1.02	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Gen Unit Group	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
Geotel	3½	3⅜	3⅛	— ½
Geothermal Resrces	5	4¾	4	— ¼
Giffen Ind	17	16	16	—1
Gifford Hill .30g	21½	20½	20½	—1¼
Gino's	43	39½	43	+ ½
Glatfelter PH 1.40	34½	33	33	—1½
Gleason Works .76g	49¼	48¾	49	— ¾
Globe Rub Prod	4½	4½	4½	
Golden Cycle	18	17½	18	
Golden Flake .38g	12	12	12	
Golden Wst Fin	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Good LS	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
Gould Enterprises †	12¼	12	12¼	— ½
Govt EmplysCp .30b	13	13	13	— ¼
GovtEmplysFin .30b	34	32	32	—1½
Graham Mfg	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Graphic Controls .28	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Graphic Sciences	39¼	37¾	39	—1
Grass Valley Grp	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Gt Am Reserve .40	28	27	28	—1
Gt Southwest .10g	21½	20	20	—1½
Green Mt Power 1.88	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Greenfield RlEst 1.40	20	19	19	— ¾
Grey Advertising .50	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Grinnell Cp 2a	174	173	173	—2½
Grove Press	14⅞	13¾	13⅞	—1¼
Growth Intl	17⅛	16½	17	
Grumman Allied Ind	13	13	13	— ½
Guardian Chem .02g	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ½
Gulf Interstate .30	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Gwaltney .50	33	31	31½	—2
Gyrodyne Co Am .90g	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
Hamco Mach&Eltrnc	15	15	15	— ½
Hanover Shoe 1	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
HardeesFoodSys .16	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
Harper HM .40	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Harp&Row Pub .40	20	19¼	19¾	+1
Harrell Intl	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Hasbro	8	7¼	7½	—1¼
Hathaway Instrum	13¼	13	13	— ½
Hauserman EF .70	25	24¾	24¾	
Haven Ind †	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅜
Hawaiian Airlines	6½	6½	6½	
Hawthorn Finan †	10¼	8¾	8¾	—1¾
Health Mor .60	12¾	12	12½	— ½
Heath Tecna	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
HenredonFurnitre .60	35½	35	35	—1½
Herff Jones †	22	20¼	21¼	— ½
Hess s .60g	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
Hesston Corp .40g	15¾	15	15¼	+1½
Hexcel Corp .40	20¼	20	20	— ½
Hi-Shear Corp .20	24	22½	22½	—1½
Hickok El Inst .20	13	13	13	
Hidoc Internatl	8¼	8	8¼	— ¼
Hillhaven .16	15	14½	14½	— ½
HolmesElecProt 1g	65	64	64	—1
Homa Oil&Gas	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
Hoover Co 1.20a	31¾	30¼	30½	—1¼
Horizon Corp	47½	47	47¼	— ¾
Hospital Corp Am	31½	31	31	— ½
Host Enterprises	12½	12¼	12½	— ½
Houston Fearless	3⅛	2⅞	2⅝	+ ⅛
Howell Instrum †	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Hubinger 1	17	16½	16½	— ½
Huck Manufact	9½	8¼	8¼	—1¼
Hudson PulpPap 1.26	33	32	32	—1½
Hugoton GasTr 1.79g	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Hurst Performance †	25½	21¼	21¾	—5¼
Hyatt Corp	35¾	34¾	35¼	— ½
Hydraulic Co	20½	20	20	—1
Hyster 1.20	45¾	44½	44½	—1⅜
ISI Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Indiana Gas 1.52	22½	21¾	22½	+ ¾
Indianapolis Water 1	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
Industrial Acoustics	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
Industrial Nucleonics	32	31	31½	—2
Industro Transistor	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
Informatics Inc	18¾	17½	17¾	—1½
Information Displays	15¼	15	15	— ½
Information Int	19	18½	18½	—2½
Infotec Inc	4¼	4	4	— ½
Infrared Indus	6	6	6	— ¼
Inland Container 1.60	34½	34½	34½	
Integrated Container	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¾
Intercontl Systems	15¼	15	15	— ½
Intermark Invest	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Intermountn Gas .20	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Intl Aluminum .15g	31¼	29½	29½	—2
Intl Bank Wash .10	7¼	6½	6½	—1
Intl Bank Wash A	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Intl Basic Economy	13	12¾	13	
Intl Book †	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
Intl Computer Corp	9½	8¾	8¾	—1¼
Intl Energy	2	2	2	+ ¼
Intl Leisure Corp	36½	35	36½	+ ½
Intl Leisure Hosts	6	5½	5½	+ ¼
Intl Milling 1.20	27¼	26½	26¾	— ½
Intl Nuclear Corp	11½	10½	10½	—1
Intl Proteins .10	25½	23¾	25½	+1¼
Intl Speedways	2¼	1⅝	1¾	— ¼
Intl Systems Control	22	22	22	+1
Intl SystCont pf 1.50	15	15	15	
Intl Tape Cartridge	9¼	8½	8¾	— ⅜
Intext .60	14¼	13½	13½	—1⅛
Inventure Capital	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¾
Invest Cp Fla	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Invest Growth	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Ionics Inc	20	20	20	
Iowa Sou Util 1.48	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
Irwin RD .32	26	25	25	—1
Jacobs FL .05g	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Jacquin Chas †	12	11½	11½	
Jaffee Fund	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ½
Jamaica Wat&Util †	7½	7¼	7½	— ¼
James Fred .10g	28½	26½	26½	—2½
Jamesbury Cp .20	13	12	12	—1
Jantzen .60b	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Jet Air Freigh †	23½	22¾	23½	
Jet Avion	3	2¾	2¾	— ½
Jiffy Foods	7	6½	6½	— ½
Johnson EF 1	20	19½	19½	— ½
Joslyn Mfg&Sup 1.12	18	17½	18	
KDI Corp †	23½	20½	21	—2
KMS Indus	18	17	17	—1½
Kaiser Steel 1.50	72	71½	71½	+ ½
Kaiser Steel pf 1.46	20	19	19	—1
Kalvar Cp	43½	36½	43½	+4½
Kaman Corp A †	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
Kampgrounds Amer	38	37	37	—1
KansNebNatGs 1.52b	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Kate Greenway .28g	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Kay Windsor .60	18½	18	18	—1
Kayot Inc	21	19½	19½	—1½
Kaysam Corp .20g	4½	4½	4½	
Kearney&Trecker .70	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¾
Kearney Natl .40	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Keene Corp	16⅝	14¼	16⅝	+1⅝
Kellett Corp	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1½
Kellwood .76	33½	33	33	— ¼
Kelly Svcs .50	37	36	36	—1½
Keoffel&Esser .24	15½	14½	14½	— ¾
Kewaunee Scien .80	14¼	13	14¼	+ ⅜
Keyes Fibre .90	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
KeystoneCustFds 1.20	24	23½	23½	—2
Keystone Port Cem	6⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
King Internat Corp	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
King Kullen .50	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
King Resources	27	24	27	+1½
Kings Electronics	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Kirk Corp	15½	14¼	14¼	—1¼
Knape&Vogt Mf 1.12	25½	24½	24½	—1½
Koss Electronics	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Kreisler Mfg .37g	7	7	7	
Krueger Wa .40	27	26	2 6	—1
Kroy Ind	6	5¾	6	
Kuhlman Corp .48a	12½	12¼	12¼	
Kusan Inc .30	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
LMC Data	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ½
Laclede Steel	64	62	62	—2
Ladd Petroleum	7⅝	6¾	7¼	— ⅜
LancasterColony .30g	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
Lance Inc .72	27¾	27	27	— ¾
Landa Indust †	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅝
Lane Co .50a	39½	36½	39½	+3
Lane Wood	15½	14½	14½	—1
Larson Ind	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
Lawter Chem .56	46	45½	45½	—1
Lear Jet Ind	24	23	24	—1
Lee Enterprises .20g	22½	22¼	22¼	—1
Lehigh Coal&Nav	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Leisure Group	31½	29½	30	—3½
Levin Townsend	6	5	5	—1
Lewis Bus Form .20	17	17	17	
Lightolier Inc .30	20½	19¼	19½	—1
Lilly Eli&Co 1.20	97¼	95½	96½	—1¼
Lin Broadcast †	10½	10	10	—1¼
Lincoln Tel&Tel 1	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
Lindberg Cp .60	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Liquidonics Ind	13¼	12½	12½	—1¼
Loblaw .40	6½	6½	6½	
Loft Candy	6	5½	5½	— ½
Log Etronics	22	21½	21½	—1
Logic Corporation	12½	11¾	11¾	—1
Lomas&Nettleton †	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Long's Drug Str .52	59½	58	59½	
Longchamp' Inc	11½	11	11¼	— ½
Lowes Co .20	33	32¼	32¼	—1
Lynch Comm Sys .40	34	33	34	+ ½
Lyntex	25	24	24	—1
MPB Corp .20a	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
MTS Systems .20	29½	29	29	— ½
Macdermid Inc	33½	32	32	—2¼
Madison Gas&El .84	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Magic Chef .60	17¾	16¾	17½	— ½
Magnetics .16	7	7	7	
Maine Sugar Indust	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
Major Realty	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
Mallinckrodt Ch .60	63	62	62½	—1½
Malone&Hyde .40b	21½	21	21	— ½
Management Assist	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Manning Mara th	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Manor Care Inc	11½	10	10	—1⅜
Marathon Securities	18½	18⅛	18½	
Marine Pet Trust .29g	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Marion Corp	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
Maritime Fruit Car	9¼	9	9⅛	— ¼
MarthaWhite Fds .30	18	17½	17½	— ¼
Martin Brower .05g	31½	30½	30½	—2
Mary Kay	49	48	48½	—2½
Mayer Oscar 1a	40½	40	40	
McCormick&Co .60	44½	43	43	—3
McQuay Inc .50	29½	28	28½	—1
Medalist Indust .27g	16	16	16	— ½
Media General .52	37½	37	37	—2¼
Medic Home Enter †	18½	17½	18½	—1½
Medical Investment	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1½
Medicenters of Amer	37	33	33½	—3½
Medtronic	36⅝	35¼	36⅝	+ ½
Meister Brau	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
Melpar Inc	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Mercantile Indust	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¾
Mrchants Inc 1.20	23	22½	22½	—1
Metex Corporation	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Methode Electrn .10g	10½	9½	9½	—1½
Mich General	8⅞	8¼	8¼	—1
Micro Tenna	13	13	13	
Midas Internatl .36	19	17¾	16¾	+ ¼
Midland Capital .20	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
Midtex	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Midwest RubRclg .72	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Midwest Companies	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
Midwest GasTrans 1	20½	20	20	— ½
Miller Brothers Hat	5	5	5	
Millipore Corp .16	45½	44½	45½	
Minneapolis Gas 2.05	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ½
Minute Man Amer	3¼	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Miss Riv Transm 1	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Miss Valley Gas 1	19	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Miss Valley Stl 1.10	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Missouri Resrch	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Missouri Util 1.20	17	17	17	
Mitron Resrch&Dev	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
Mobile Gas Svc .84b	13½	13½	13½	
Modern Diversified	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	— ½
Modular Science Inc	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅜
Mogul Corp .20	26	24⅞	24⅞	—1¼
Mohawk Rubber 1.20	20½	20	20	— ½
Monmth J Club .45a	14½	14½	14½	
MontereyNursngInn †	23½	20	23½	+2
Moore Prod .28	9	8¼	8¼	—1
Moore Sam .24	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Morrison Inc .40b	32¼	32	32	— ½
Morrison Knudsen 1	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¾
Mortgage Assoc	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
Motch MerryMch .50	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
Motor ClubAmer .22	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Moulded Products	9½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Mueller Paul .33g	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¾
MurphyPacMarin .50	9	8⅝	8⅝	—1
Mutual Real Est .25g	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
NCC Leasing	9	7⅛	9	+1⅜
NarragansettCap .40g	24	22½	22½	—2
Nathans Famous	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Natl Brands	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Nat Car Rental .15g	12	11¾	12	
Nat Computer Corp	3	2¾	2⅞	
Nat Diversified Ind	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Natl Environment	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Natl Equities	52	49	49	—3
Natl FoodProd 1.52a	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
Natl Gas&Oil	14½	14¼	14½	
Nat Hosp Corp	7	6⅜	7	
Natl Liberty	42¼	41	42¼	+1¼
Natl Medical Ent	36¼	34⅜	35¼	—3¼
Natl Patents	98	94	95	—5
Natl Petroleum	3¼	3	3	
Natl Sec Resrch .85d	12½	12	12¼	— ½
Natl Semiconductor	45¼	44⅜	45¼	— ¾
Natl Show Svcs	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Natl Silver Ind	8	7½	7¾	— ¼
Natl Stud Market	60	58	60	— ½
Nat Terminals	11½	10½	10½	—1
Natl Ut&Ind .90	16	15½	16	+ ½
Nationwide Indust	4¼	3½	3¾	— ¾
Natol Petroleum	7½	7½	7½	
Nebraska Cons .50b	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
NekoosaEdwdsPap 1	26½	25¾	25¾	—2½
Neonex Intl .05	9⅝	8½	9⅝	
Neuhoff BrosPackers	14¼	13¼	13½	— ¾
NewEng Gas&El 1.16	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
New JerseyNtlGas 1	19½	18½	18¾	— ¾
Newhall Land&F .22g	41	39¾	39¾	—1⅜
Newport Chem	10	7½	7½	—2½
Nicholson File 1.60	32	30½	30½	—1½
Nielson A .44	37½	37	37	—1
Nielson B .44	37½	37	37	—1
Noland Company .80	22¼	21¼	21¾	— ¾
Nortek Inc	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¾
Nor Amer Resources	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
NorCaroNat Gas .05g	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Nor Central Airl	5⅛	4	4⅞	— ⅜
Nor European Oil s	4	4	4	
North Penn Gas .60	15½	15⅛	15½	
Nrthwstn Nat Gas .56	9½	9⅜	9½	
Nthwstn PubSvc 1.40	18½	18	18	— ½
Nthwst St PlCmt 1b	22	22	22	
Noxell Corp .56	46½	46	46	
Nuclear Resch Assoc	20	18	18	—2
Oak Cliff Sav .50b	21¾	21¼	21¼	—1
Oakridge Holdings	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
Ocean Drill&Expl .20	34	33½	34	+ ¼
Odell Inc	18½	18	18¼	— ¾
Ogilvy&Mather .60	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Ohio Art Co	13	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅜
OhioFerroAlloys .80d	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
Ohio Water Svc 1.60	29	28¼	28½	— ½
Oil Shale Corp	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Olga Co .20g	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Olsten Corp	17¼	15	15	—2½
Open Road Indust	20	19¾	19¾	+ ½
Optical Coating Lab	29	28½	28½	—1
Optical Scanning	60	57	57	—2
Optics Technology	10½	10½	10½	
Orbanco Inc	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
OregonFreezeDry Fd	15¼	14¾	15¼	—1¼
Oregon Metallur	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Oregon PortCmt .80a	14	14	14	
Ormco Corp	19½	19	19	—2
Ormont Drug&Ch	8½	8	8½	
Otter TailPower 1.28	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
Overseas Nat Air	8⅞	7¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Oxy-Catalyst	10¾	10¼	10¾	
Ozite Corp .60	31½	31	31½	—1
P&C Food Mkt .36b	9½	9	9½	+ ½
PEC IsraelEcon .65g	11½	11½	11½	
Pabst Brewing .45g	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
Pac&South Br	21½	20½	20½	—1
Pac Automation	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Pac Far EastL 2.40	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Pac Gam Robin .80b	13½	13	13⅛	
Pac Plantronics	33¼	31½	31½	—1¾
Pac Vegetable Oil †	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
Package Mac 1	21	20	20	—1
Pak-Well .50	16	16	16	
Pakco Companies	5½	5¼	5½	
Pako Cp .50b	29	28½	29	— ½
Panacolor Inc	4¼	3⅞	4	
Panoil Oil †	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¾
Parkview Gem .60	19½	18⅞	19	— ¾
Parkway Dist	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
Parkwood Homes	18¼	17	18¼	—1¼
Parsons Ralph .20	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	— ¼
Pauley Petroleum	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
Pavelle Corp	15	14½	14½	— ½
Pay Less Drug .40g	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¾
Pay'n Save Cp .25	25	24½	24½	— ¾
Peerless Tube .20a	26	25	25	—1
Penn Dixie Leas	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ¼
Penn Engineer	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Penn Gas&Wat 1.30b	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Penn Pacific	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Penn Rl ElmvTr .80	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ¼
Pepsi ColaBWash .40	9⅝	8	9⅝	+1⅝
Perini Cp	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
Peterson How&H .80	49	49	49	+ ¼
Petro Dynamics	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Petrolite Cp 1.60a	41½	41	41½	+ ½
Pettibone Corp .60	19	18¾	19	
Phila&Read pf A 6	63	63	63	
Phila Sub Corp 1.20	22¼	22	22	
Photon Inc	22½	21½	21½	—1½
Pictorial Productions	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Piedmont Aviation †	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
PiedmontNtlGas 1.10	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
Pier 1 Imports	27¾	27½	27¾	
Pinkerton's Inc .45	74¾	73½	74¾	+1¼
Pioneer Western	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
Pizza Hut	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	—
Plasticrete †	9⅞	9	9	—
Polly Bergen Co	8	7½	8	+1½
Porter HK Inc 1.60	27¼	26½	27	— ¼
Pope&Talbot .40	26	25½	26	+ ¼
Possis Mach	39	38	38	—2½
Pott Indust †	15	15	15	
Precision Instrument	26½	23¾	23¾	—3⅛
Prochemco Inc	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ¾
Professional Golf	13¼	11	13¼	+ ¾
Programd Prop Sys †	25	22¾	25	— ¼
Programming&Syst	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Progrmming Sciences	30½	28	29	—2
Progrms & Analysis	5	5	5	— ⅛
Pub Leasing	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
PubSvc NHamp 1.56	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅞
Pub Svc N Mex .90	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
PubSvc Nor Car .70	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	
Publishers Co 1	17¼	16½	16½	—1¼
Purepac Laborator	6½	6½	6½	
Puritan Bennett	29½	28¼	29½	+1½
Purity Stores	17	16½	16½	— ½
Putnam Duofd Cap	6¾	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
Putnam DuofdInc 1a	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Putnam's Sons .28	15½	15¼	15½	
Radiation Dynamics	18	17½	18	+ ½
Radiation Systems	7⅜	6½	6½	—1
Ragen Precision	17½	15½	15½	—1¾
Rail Trailer	11½	11	11	— ½
Railweight Inc	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
Ranchers Exp&Dev	37½	36	36	—1
Ransburg ElCoat .50	33½	31¾	32¼	—1¾
Raven Industries	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Raychem Corp	282	272	272	—9
RayGo Inc	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Raymond Corp .20b	24½	24	24	—1
Recognition Equip	64	64	64	—1
Red Owl Stores 1	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Redcor	31¼	28½	29½	—1
Reece Corp .60	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ½
RepublicMtgeInv .55g	16½	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Research Inc .20g	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Responsive Envnmts	5¾	5	5	— ⅞
Retail Credit 2	44	42¼	42¼	—2¼
Reuter .03e	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Revell Inc	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
Revere RacAssn .60g	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Reynolds&Reyn .60	42	41	42	+ ½
Rice Food Mkts	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Richs Co 1.45	42½	40	40	—2⅜
Riley Stoker Cp	25	23	23	—2
Ripley Co .16	11	10½	10½	—1½
Rival Mfg .80a	21½	21¼	21½	
Rix Corp	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Roadway Exprss .40	28	27¾	27¾	— ½
Robbins&Myers 1.20	25	25	25	
Roberts Co .10d	9⅝	8	8	—2
Roberts John .40g	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Robo Wash	5	4⅝	5	— ¼
Rocket Research	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
RockyMtNatGas .21g	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Roselon Ind .44g	9⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—1⅜
Rotron Mfg †	27½	26½	26½	—1
Rouse Co	29½	26¾	27	—3
Rowan Industries	7¼	4¾	7¼	+2¼
Rowe Furniture 1a	43	41	41	
Royal Castle Sys	5	4½	4½	— ½
Royal Inns Amer	32	31½	32	
Russell Stover .80	31¼	30¼	30¾	— ½
Ryan Homes	29½	28¾	29	— ½
SMC Invest .48a	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
SW Industries .20e	6¼	5¾	5¾	—1
Sadlier Inc .30g	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ¼
Safe Flight Instrm	9	8¾	9	— ¼
Safran Printing .50	14	14	14	— ¼
Saga Adminst	44½	41½	44½	
Santa Anita Cons †	39	39	39	
Saunders Leasing .10	14	13½	13½	— ½
Sav-on-Drugs .10g	18¼	17½	17½	—1
Scantlin Electronics	7	6½	6½	— ½
Schjeldahl	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
Scholz Homes	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
Schott Industries	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
Scientific Computers	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Scientific Control	5½	4	5	—6¾
Scientific Indust	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Scope	26¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
Scott&Sons .50	80	77	77½	—2½
Scottys HomBldr .10g	14	13¾	14	— ½
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	25¼	24	24	—1¾
Scripto Inc	7¼	6	7	— ½
Sea World	14½	14¼	14¼	
Sealed Power 1b	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
Searle GD pf .80	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅜
Seaway Food .20b	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Seismic Computing	26	25½	25¾	— ¾
Semtech	12	11	11	—1
Seneca Foods	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Senaca Oil †	2	2¼	2⅞	
Sequoyah Industries	14⅝	13⅛	14⅛	— ½
SevenUp Co .60	39½	39	39½	— ¾
Shakespeare Co .40	14¼	13½	14	+ ½
Shapell Indust	22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ½
Shareholders Cap	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
ShatterproofGlass .50	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Shopard Niles 1.20a	43	40	40	—3
Sherwood Leasing	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
Shop Rite Foods 1	15	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Sicks Rain Brew .28	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Signet Corp .60	9	8½	8½	— ½
Siliconix Corp	21½	20½	20½	—1
Silver King	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
Simon&Shuster .10g	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
Skaggs Pay Less .30	24½	23½	24½	+ ½
Small Bus Inv .08g	12	12	12	
Smith Transfer .80	16½	15½	15½	— ¾
Snap on Tools .84	37½	37	37½	
Sonoco Prods .60a	34	33½	33½	— ½
Sossin System	6¼	6	6¼	
Soundscriber Corp	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
Southeast Captl .60a	9	9	9	
Southern Airways .16	8½	8	8	— ½
Southern Bakeries	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Southn Calif Wat .94	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
SouthnConn Gas 2.24	30½	30	30	—1
Southn Industries 1	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
SouthnNEng Tel 2.60	39½	38¾	38¾	— ¾
SouthnUnionGas 1.22	25¾	25¼	25¼	—1⅜
Southland Corp .24b	33¼	33	33¼	— ¼
Southwest Factories	6½	5¼	6½	— ¼
Southwest Gas Cp 1	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Sthwst GasProd .30g	20½	19½	19½	— ½
Southwestn El Svc 1	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Southwstn Research	14	13¾	14	— ¼
Sovereign Inc	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Space Craft	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Spacerays	10½	10	10	— ¾
Specialty Restaurnts	15	14	14	—1
Spencer Packing .25	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Spertl Drug	10¾	9½	9½	—1½
Spiral Metal	11½	10¾	11	—1¼
Springfld GasLt 1.24	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Staco Inc	5½	5	5	— ½
Std Pacific	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Std Register 1	25½	23½	24½	—2¼
Std Screw 1.20	30	29¾	30	
Stanley HomePds .90	25	25	25	
Stelber Ind	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Sterling Stores .25g	13¾	13¼	13¼	—1½
Strwbrdge&Clth 1.20b	50	50	50	
Subscription Telev	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Sugardale Fds .16	9½	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
SuperiorElectric .24b	23½	23	23	—2
Szabo Food Svc	8⅞	7½	8⅞	+1⅜
TIME DC .60	18	17	17	—1
Tally Corporation	18½	18	18½	—1½
Tampax Inc 3a	210	209	210	—1
Tonger Industries	8½	8½	8½	
Tassette Inc	13½	13½	13½	— ½
Taylor Internatl	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Taylor Wine 1.20	82½	82	82	— ½
Technical Publishing	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
Technology Inc .03g	18¼	18	18	
Tecumseh Prod 2.40a	130	126	126	—6
Telecom .20	9¼	8¾	8¾	—1½
Telephone Util †	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
Tele-Tape Prod	6	5½	5½	— ¾
Tennant Co .19g	20	19½	20	+ ½
Tenn Nat Gas .72	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Texas Amer Oil	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
Texas Am Sulphur	3	3	3	
Texas Intl Airlines	9½	9	9¼	— ½
Texscan Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Thalhimer Bros .50	12	11½	11½	— ½
Therm Air Mfg	6¾	6	6	—1
Thermotech Ind	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Thompson JW .40g	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Tidewat Mar Svc .40	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Tiffany&Co .50b	25½	25	25½	— ½
Tiffany Ind	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Titan Group	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
Topsys Intl .07d	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Torginol Indust	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Towle Manufact .56	14	13½	14	— ¼
Tracor	26¼	24	24¼	—3¾
Traid Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Trans Coast Invest	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Transcont Gas PL 1	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Transcont Oil	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Travelodge Corp .25	34¼	33¾	34¼	— ½
Tremco Mfg 1	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Trend Industries	27½	27¼	27¼	— ½
Triangle Corp	4¼	4	4	— ½
Trico Products 1a	30½	30	30¼	— ¼
Tridair Industries	12¼	11½	11½	— ¾
Trinity Industries .80	15½	15	15¼	— ½
Triton Oil&Gas	7¼	7	7	— ½
Tropicana Prod	30⅜	30	30¼	— ½
Twin-Dis Clutch 1b	30	29¾	29¾	—1¼
Tyson's Food	18½	16½	16½	—2
URS Systems	27½	26½	26½	—1
Uni Capitel .20b	40½	39	39	—1½
Unimed Inc	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Unitec Indust †	7¾	7½	7¾	
UnitArtistThea .10d	21½	20½	20½	—3
Unit Convales Hosp	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅞
Unit Dollar Strs .50	33	32	32	—1
Unit Illuminating 2	29	28	29	+ ⅜
Unit International	19	18½	18¾	— ¼
Unit McGill .05e	8½	8	8	— ½
Unit Refining .11g	15¾	15	15	—1⅜
US Banknote .30	19¼	18¼	18¼	—2
US Crown	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
US Envelope .60	21	20	21	— ½
US Envelope pf .70	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
US Financial .05g	39¾	37½	39½	—1⅜
US Sugar 2	47½	47½	47½	
US Truck Lines 1.40	39	38½	38½	—1½
Unitek Corporation	26	26	26	—1
Universal Foods 1	26½	25¾	25¾	—1
Universal Invest Tr	3½	3½	3½	
Univ Pub&Distrib	11	10	10	—1¼
Universal Tel	12	11	11	—1
Univis Inc .27g	12½	10½	12½	+2½
Upper PeninsPw 1.60	23¼	23¼	23½	
Utah Shale Land	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Utilities&Indust .10d	31	31	31	
Vacu Blast	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Vahlsing	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Valley Gas .7 6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Valmont Industries	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
Value Lines Devel	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ¼
Van Dus Air .40	10	9	9¼	— ½
Vance Sanders 1.20a	19¼	18½	18½	— ½
Velcro Indust .12	44½	40	40	—5
Ventron Corp .40	37	33	35	—4
Vermont Amer .60	16½	16	16½	
Vlatron Computer	43½	39	39	—5
Victory Markets .40	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Va Chemical .52	26½	26	26	— ½
Vitramon Inc	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Viviane Woodard	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Vogue Instrument	8	7¾	8	+ ½
Voluntr NatGas .28b	10¼	10¼	10¼	
WTCAirFreight .02g	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Wabash Cons	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Wadsworth Publishng	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Waldbaum	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Walker Scott .30g	11½	11¼	11¼	
Wallace BusFms .70	36¼	35¼	35½	—1
Wallace Sam P.44b	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
Walter Reade Organ	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Warner Elec .34	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ½
Warshow&Sons .70	8½	8¼	8½	
Warwick Elec	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Washington NatGas 1	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
WashingtonREIT .60g	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Washington Scientific	5¼	4⅝	5½	— ¼
Water Treatment †	15½	14¼	14¼	—1¼
Wayne Mfg .32b	16	16	16	
Webb Resources	18½	17	17	—2
Wehr Corp .60	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Weight Watchers Intl	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
Weingarten J .40	9	8¾	9	— ¼
Weisfields Inc .46	17	16¾	17	— ⅜
Weldotron	17½	17	17	— ⅜
Wellington Mgt 1.40a	25	23¼	23¼	—2¼
Wells Gard Electr 1	14	13½	14	— ¼
Wells Rich Greene	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Werner Continental	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
Werner Cont pf .80	10½	10½	10½	
Westcoast Prod	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
Westn Co NoAm .36g	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
Westn Gear .30	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Westn Ky Gas 1.20	19	18½	18½	— ½
Westn MtgeInv .24g	7	5¾	7	+ ½
Westn Oil Shale	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Westn Publishing .72	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Westn Std Uranium	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Westgate Calif	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Wetson's Corp	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Wetterau Foods .40	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
White Shield	20	18½	20	+ ½
Wien Cons Airl .05	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
Wigwam Stores .20g	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Wiley&Sons .30b	35½	35	35	
Wilson Freight .40	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Wings&Whls Exp .06	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Winnebago Indust	25	22½	22½	—2
Winslow Tele Tronics	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Winter Jack	12¾	12½	12¾	
Winter Park Tel .64	38	36	37	— ½
Wisconsin PW&Lt 1.32	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ½
Wisc RealEstInv .60g	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
Wolf Corp	12	11¼	11¼	
Wood JR .32g	14¼	14	14	— ½
Woodward&Lothrop 1	20¼	20½	20½	— ¼
Worldwide Energy	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Wrather Corp	9	8⅞	9	— ¼
Wright WE .25	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Wynn Oil	21	20½	20½	—1
Yardney Elec	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
Yellow Freight .64	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Younker Bros 1.20	28¼	28	28	— ½
Zions Utah Banc .55	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Air Red 3¾s87	220	72	70½	70½	—⅝
AlaPow 3½s72	25	90¼	90¼	90¼	
AlleghL cv4s81	20	80⅞	79	79	—2½
AlliedC 6.60s93	20	85½	85¼	85¼	
AlliedC 5.20s91	19	74	73	73	—¾
AlliedCh 3½s78	26	73⅞	73½	73½	+¼
Allied Pd 7s84	15	83½	78½	80	+1½
AllSt cv4½s81	5	116	116	116	—1⅛
AlldSt cv4½s92	101	89	87⅛	87⅛	—1⅞
AlldSup 5¾s87	85	92½	86½	86½	—8½
Alcoa 6s92	124	79¾	78	79½	+1⅛
Alcoa cv5¼s91	143	102	100	100½	—1
Alcoa 4¼s82	3	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	—⅜
Alcoa 3⅞s83	46	69	66	69	—½
Alcoa 3s79	1	70	70	73	+½
AlumCa 4½s89	29	72	71	72	+⅞
AlumCa 3⅞s79	1	97½	97½	97½	
Amerco cv5s92	39	76	74⅞	74⅞	—2⅛
AAirFilt 4⅞s87	10	108½	108½	108½	—1½
AAirl cv5½s91	163	112¼	109	109	—5
AAirl cv4¼s92	216	84½	80	82¾	—6½
Am Airl cv4s90	170	103¼	105	105	—5½
ABrand 5⅞s92	10	79¾	79¼	79¼	
ABrand 4⅞s93	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	—⅝
Am Bdcst 5s93	248	93	92½	96	+2
Am Can 6s97	25	82	81	81	—2⅛
Am Can 3¾s88	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
ADist cv4¾s86	22	75¼	74½	74½	—¾
A Enka 5¼s94	12	101	98½	101	+2
AmExpt 5¼s93	287	63½	61	61	—1¼
AmFP 5s2030	102	59½	58	58½	—½
AmFP 4.80s87	16	61	60¾	60¾	—1⅛
A Hoist 5¼s92	220	72¼	71	71	—2¼
A Hoist 4¼s92	131	90	85¼	88⅞	+1⅞
Am Inv 6⅞s89	5	99½	99½	99½	+2½
AMFdy 4¼s81	146	68¼	65½	66¼	—1¾
A Smelt 4¾s88	11	71½	71⅛	71⅛	
AmSug 5.30s93	7	69½	67½	63½	+⅜
AmSug 5.30s93r	9	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
AmT&T 4⅜s85	450	70	68¼	69	—⅞
AmTT 4⅜s85r	20	68½	68½	68½	
AmT&T 3⅞s90	79	62	59⅞	60	—2
AmT&T 3¾s73	275	83⅝	83	83⅜	
AmT&T 3¼s84	65	63	61¼	61¼	—¾
AmT&T 2⅞s87	3	57	55¼	55¼	—1½
AmT&T 2¾s71	47	94	93⅛	94	
AmT&T 2¾s75	336	77	75¼	77	+1½
AmT&T 2¾s80	103	63¼	61⅛	62¾	+1⅛
AmT&T 2¾s82	57	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	—2
AmT&T 2⅝s86	117	57⅛	56	56	—1⅝
Amtec 5¼s94	26	102½	102¼	102½	+½
AMK Cp 6¾s88	16	77¼	76½	76½	
AMK Cp 5¼s94	783	74¾	73½	73½	—1¾
Ampex 5¼s94	463	114½	110⅛	114½	+2½
Anheusr 6s92	4	81	81	81	
Anheus 5.45s91	2	74	74	74	
Anheusr 4⅝s89	3	69	69	69	
AccoOil 5⅝s81	3	72½	72	72	—3
ApcoOil cv5s88	276	112½	105	111	—3¼
Armco 5.90s92	1	83	83	83	
Armco 4.35s84	5	72	72	72	
Armcur 5s84	40	69	68¼	69¼	—¼
Armr cv4½s83	11	87	86½	86½	—6½
ArmR cv4½s87	4	85	84⅝	84⅝	—2⅛
AshlOil 6.15s92	9	83	82½	82½	—½
AshlO cv4¾s93	218	83	81½	81½	—1
AssoInv 6¼s70	55	99 15-16	99⅝	99½	+⅛
AssoInv 5¼s79	4	75	75	75	
AssoInv 4¾s76	8	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—5⅞
AssoInv 4½s83	15	64⅝	64¾	64¾	—½
AssoInv 4⅜s84	19	61	59	60	—1⅛
Atchison 4s95	32	61½	60	60½	—1¼
Atchison 4s95st	2	60½	60⅛	60⅛	—1½
AtlCstL 4.95s88	8	65⅛	64	64	—1
AtlCstL 4s80	6	65½	65½	65½	—1
AtlRef 3¼s79	10	69	69	69	—½
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	419	51	45	49⅞	—1½
Aurora 4¼s80	72	79	77½	77½	—1½
AutoC cv4⅜s81	15	100	99⅞	100	—1¼
Avco D 9¼s89	163	100¼	99½	100	—⅝
Avco Cp 7½s93	216	81	79	79½	—⅜
Avco Cp 5½s93	173	77¼	76½	77¼	—¼
B&O cv4½s10f	100	63½	62	62½	+½
BO cv4½s10A	65	50½	47½	47½	—2½
B&O 4½s95	11	54½	53	53½	—½
B&O 4s80	23	61¼	60½	63½	+½
B&O 3⅞s70	11	95½	95 1-32	95½	+¼
BangP 8¼s94	10	89½	89	89	
BangP 5¾s92	6	67½	67	67	—½
BaxLb 4½scld	443	139	137	137	+12
BaxLab cv4s87	47	169⅝	159½	169⅝	+14½
Beaunit 4¾s90	129	71½	68	69	—3¼
BectonD 4½s88	31	125¼	125	125	—1
BeechA 4¾s93	66	67¼	65	65	—3¼
BelcoP 4¾s20	99	67	65	67	+¼
Bendix 6½s92	31	84	83⅞	84	
Benef F 6½s71	84	101	100	100½	—⅜
BenefF 6¼s70	89	99½	99 31-32	99½	+⅛
BenefF 5.60s71	30	95⅞	94½	94½	
Benef Fin 5s77	15	78¼	77½	77¼	—¾
Ben Fin 4⅞s81	5	71½	71½	71½	—⅝
Berkey 5¼s86	49	103⅞	107	107¼	—2¼
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—⅛
BethStl 5.40s92	33	74	74	74	—5½
Beth St 4½s90	71	69	66	68	+2½
Beth Stl 3¼s80	5	72	72	72	
Beth Stl 2⅝s70	6	96½	96	96½	+¾
Black D cv4s2	25	156	137¼	152	.....
Bobb'eB 5¼s81	18	82	81	81	
Borden 5⅞s97	1	80	80	80	—1
Borden 2¾s81	5	57	57	57	—½
Boston Me 6s70	50	51	49	49	—2
BosMe 4½s70f	28	40	36½	39½	—2½
Bran 5¼s86ww	105	59	58½	58½	—¼
BrkUnG 6¼s92	1	82½	82½	82½	
BrkUnG 4½s83	5	68	68	68	—3⅛
Bruns cv4½s81	49	67¼	66	65⅛	—¾
Budd cv5⅞s94	10	91	90	90	—½
BudgIF 6s2010	20	63⅞	62	62½	+½
BudgtInd 6s88	49	62½	61	61	—1
Buf Nia 2¾s75	5	72	72	72	—1½
Bulova 4½s84	5	225	225	225	—24
BurlInd cv5s91	48	102¼	99	100	—1
Burrghs 4⅝s94	252	119½	113	118	—1½
CanPac 4sperp	14	59⅞	59½	58½	—1⅜
CFac in 4sperp	3	56¼	53¼	56¼	
CaroTT 5½s88	67	113½	110	110	—4
Case 5½s90	1	64	64	64	
CastlCk 5⅜s94	90	98¼	97½	97½	—1¼
CaterT 5.30s92	30	73	72¼	72¼	—3½
CaterTr 5s77	10	82	81⅛	82	+⅞
CecoCp 4.75s88	13	78½	74	74	—4
Celanes cv4s90	81	80½	79	77	—1⅞
Celanes 3½s76	2	75	75	75	
CenNYPw 3s74	28	77	75	75½	—1½
vlCRRNJ 3¼s	85	22⅛	21½	21¾	—½
Cessna cv3⅞s	18	91½	90½	90½	—⅝
Chadbrn 6½s89	73	113½	111½	112	—2¼
ChaseB 4⅞s93	165	100	93	93	—2¼
Ches&O 4½s92	7	66	66	66	+1
C&O 3½s 96D	9	52	52	52	
C&O 3½s 96E	1	53	53	53	+1
ChiB&Q 2⅞s70	20	95½	95½	95½	
ChiEIll 5s2054f	2	45	45	45	
ChiGW 4s88	6	53	53	53	—1
ChiL 4½s2003f	28	60	60	60	—⅝
ChiI&L 4s63f	14	50¼	50	50	—4
CMSP 5s2055f	187	47	44¾	46½	+1
CMSP 4½s2019	5	49	49	49	+⅞
CMSP cv4½s44	64	48⅞	47½	48	—¼
CMSP 4s 94	5	51	51	51	
ChiRIP 4½s95f	42	42	41	41	—1
Chi RIP 2⅞s80	9	51	51	51	
Chi TH rcf94	1	45	45	45	
Chi TH In94	4	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—⅞
ChockF 4½s81	12	68	67	67	—2
ChrisCraft 6s89	144	82	80	82	+1½
ChryFin 7⅞s74	222	96½	94⅛	95⅞	—¼
CinG&E 2¾s75	32	76	75	75	
CIT Fin 4½s71	101	92¾	92	92¾	+⅜
CIT Fin 3⅜s70	52	96¼	95⅞	96¼	+7-32
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	11	84	82	82	—3
CitiesSv 6½s97	57	80½	78	78	—2½
Cities Sv 3s77	12	72¼	71½	71½	—1¼
CCCSL 4½s77	12	70	69	69	—1½
KlevEIll 7⅛s90	41	95½	93½	95½	+2
ClevElll 3s70	24	96¼	96¼	96 17-32	+1 1-32
CollAik 4⅝s91	11	120	120	120	—16
CollinsR 4⅞s87	122	81	80	81	
ColoF cv4⅞s77	29	85	82	85	+3
Col Gas 5⅛s85	2	74⅛	73½	73½	
Col Gas 5s82	12	78	75¼	78	+3
Col Gas 4⅝s83	10	70	67⅛	67⅛	—2⅞
Col Gas 3⅞s81	20	66¾	66½	66½	—¼
Col Gas 3⅞s80	2	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	—3
Col Gas 3⅜s77	12	73	71	73	+2
ColGas 3s73A	6	76	76	76	+1
ColGas 3s75B	3	69	69	69	—7½
Col Pict 4⅞s87	142	121	117	121	—1
ColSOE 4⅞s87	31	67½	67	67	—⅛
ComlSol 4⅞s91	67	62¼	61½	62	—⅛
Comw Ed 3s77	84	72½	69½	69½	—2⅜
Comw Ed 3s78	10	71	70	70	—3
Cam Ed 2⅞s99	5	46	46	46	—10
Com Oil 4⅜s92	82	86	83½	83½	—2½
ComptrSci 6s94	1173	115¾	103	114⅞	+8⅛
Con Edis 5s37	132	71½	66¾	68¾	—3
ConEd 4⅜s90	49	67¾	67½	67¾	+½
ConEd 4⅝s91	6	68½	68½	68½	
ConEdis 4⅝s93	28	64¼	63	63	
ConEd 4⅝s91	25	65	64	64	—1
ConEd 4⅝s92V	30	69⅞	60¾	60¾	—1⅝
ConEdis 4¼s86	73	63	62	63	+⅛
ConEdis 4s88	5	62	61½	62	+⅞
ConEdis 3⅞s83	4	59	57	59	
ConEd's 3⅝s82	10	57½	57½	57½	—6⅞
ConEdis 3⅝s85	1	57	57	57	
ConEdis 3¼s81	2	64	64	64	
ConEdis 3s72	3	85⅞	85	85	—⅛
ConEdis 3s79	49	64	62½	62½	—5⅛
ConEdis 2⅞s82	5	58¾	58⅛	58⅛	+½
ConEdis 2⅞s77	20	65¼	65	65¼	+¼
Con NatG 5s82	11	75⅛	75	75	
Con NG 4⅞s92	9	73½	73½	73½	
Con NG 4⅞s87	15	67¼	67½	67½	+2
ConsPw 6⅞s93	25	90⅞	85½	85½	—2
ConsPw 6⅝s93	29	83⅛	84¾	82⅞	+⅞
ConsPw 7⅞s99	52	95⅛	95	95	
Con NG 4⅝s85	3	71⅝	71½	71½	—1
ConsPw 4⅝s76	73	79	73½	79	
ConsPw 4⅝s99	9	73	68	70	
ConsPw 4⅝s93	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	—7⅞
ConsPw 4⅛s91	8	70	70	70	
ConsPw 4⅜s93	13	69¼	68½	68½	—½
KonsPw 2⅞s75	39	75⅞	74½	74⅞	—1⅞
ContAirl 3½s92	222	57½	55	55	—3½
Cr Bk cv4⅝s53	2	220	220	220	—⅛
Kent Mot 7s	20	67½	67	67	—2
Cont Oil 7⅞s97	5	95½	96½	95½	—1
Cont Oil 4½s91	11	68	68	68	
CtTelInt fn5½s	1	96	96	96	
ContDat 5¼s87	45	72	71½	71½	—2½
Corn Pd 5⅞s92	3	77¼	78¼	78¼	—1½
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	2	71	71	71	
Crane Co 7s93	52	81	80	80	—1
Crane Co 7s74	333	75	72½	72½	—½
Crane 6¼s92	20	80	80	80	
Crane cv5s93	12	90½	90	90	—½
Cresc cv5½s80	18	62	60	60	—2
Crow Coll 4s92	70	117½	117⅛	118	+¼
Crucible 6⅞s92	13	81	80¼	81	+1
Dayco Cp 6s74	33	95	95	95	
Dayco 5⅞s94	5	83	82⅞	82⅞	+1
DayHud 7¼s94	5	94	94	94	—2
Day PL 2¾s75	7	75	75	75	
Deere 4½s83	22	67½	65⅛	67	+1
DelLW 5s85	2	54	53	54	+3
DelLW inc3f	5	17	15	17	+1
DLW 4s-6s2042	23	39½	38	38	—1
DelP&L 6⅝s97	41	83	83	83	—1
DelMont 5¼s94	25	90	87⅛	89⅛	—1½
DRG 4½s 2018	1	54	54	54	
DRGW 3s-4s93	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	—⅛
DSaltL 3s-4s93	1	75	75	75	
Det Ed 6.40s98	24	86½	85	85	—1½
Det Ed 6s96	30	82	80⅞	80⅞	—1½
Det Ed 3s70	22	95½	94¾	95½	+1
Det Ed 2¾s82	12	59	57	59	
Dil'ngm 5½s94	63	100	97½	100	+2½
Disney cv5s94	145	142⅞	133½	142	+6
Diver In 5⅞s93	17	76	76	76	—1
Doug Airc 5s78	14	78	77½	77½	—½
DowCh 6.70s78	3	89½	89½	89½	—1
DowCh 4.35s88	5	69¾	69¼	69⅛	—5
Duplan 5½s94	154	71½	68¼	70	—1½
Duq Lt 4½s89	5	63¼	63¼	63¼	
Duq Lt 3⅝s88	17	63	63	63	—2
Duq Lt 2¾s77	20	72	70½	72	+3½
EastAirL 5s92	339	65¼	59⅛	59⅛	—1
EastAir 4⅞s93	263	68½	66½	66½	—3
Eckerd 4¾s	117	131	127½	131	+6½
EG&G 3½s92	105	63	65	67	+1½
ElPasoNG 6s93	5	95	95	95	—1
Erie 5s 2020f	103	15½	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
Erie cv4½s15f	150	22¼	21	21	—1½
Erie 3⅞s00F	11	35⅛	34⅞	35	—
Erie 3⅞s2000G	2	35½	35½	35½	+
EvansP 6⅞s94	156	107	105	105½	—1
FairHill 4⅞s92	26	72⅞	71¼	72	+1
Fansd 4¾s75	1	85	85	85	
FarahMfg 5s94	84	67	63	63	
FAS Int 5s	83	82½	79	79	—1½
FedPac 5⅞s87	127	85	82	82	—4½
Firestne 3¼s77	5	73	72	72	
FishrFd 6½s94	36	95¼	94¼	94¼	—1
FlaECst 5s2011	1	72	72	72	—
FlyTigr 6.60s90	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	—1
FNC cv4½s92	264	78¼	75⅛	75½	—3½
Food FVAIR	[illegible]				
ForMcKes 6s94	61	106	104	104	
Frehauf 6s87	19	73½	77	73½	+1½
Fruehf 5⅞s94	353	99	97	99⅞	+⅜
Fuqualnd 7s88	15	77⅛	77¼	77¼	—2½
GAC Cp 5⅞s74	173	119	117	117	—2
GAccept 9½s74	272	103¾	102	102¾	—¼
Gen El 5.30s92	63	79⅛	75	75	—3½
GenElec 3½s76	422	79	78	78	—1½
GEOc fn4½s85	15	83	80	83	
GenFds 3⅜s76	100	77¼	77⅜	77¼	+¼
Gen Host 6s85f	3	59½	59	59	—¾
GenInst cv5s90	110	80½	79	79¾	—¼
GenInst 4¼s85	14	110	110	110	—2½
GMot Ac 7⅞s93	60	90¾	90	90½	+¼
GMotAc 6¼s80	176	82¼	80¼	80¼	—1¾
GMot Acc 5s77	131	82	80⅛	81⅝	—⅞
GMot Acc 5s80	161	76½	75	76	
CMot Acc 5s81	53	75	72	74	—2¾
GMotAc 4⅞s87	26	68	67¼	67¼	—6¼
GMotAc 4⅝s82	113	74	70	70	
GMotAc 4⅝s83	101	70½	68	70½	+1¾
GMotAc 4⅝s85	43	68	66	65	+2½
GMotAc 4⅛s85	141	67⅛	65	65½	—1½
GMot Acc 4s79	157	72	70⅝	72	+½
GMotAc 3⅝s	[illegible]			75	
GMotAc 3¼s72	103	89½	88⅛	89⅛	+⅞
GMotCo 3¼s77	16	71	71	71	
GenT El 6¼s91	19	82	79¼	82	+3
GenTel cv5s92	254	87	82	82½	—5½
GenTEl cv4s93	237	79	75	75	—4½
GldLew 4⅝s57	14	71⅛	71	71⅛	
GlenAlden 6s38	1863	54⅞	53¼	[illegible]	
Glidden 5¼s83	9	70½	70¼	70½	
Gdrich 4⅝s85	46	72⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	—3¼
GordonJly 5s88	28	110	107½	11	
Grace cv4¼s70	29	69¼	66¼	66½	—2⅞
Granite 4⅝s94	249	65¼	64	64	—1¼
GtNP cv4¼s91	23	100	99⅞	99⅞	—2⅛
GtNorRy 5s73	5	90¾	90¼	90¾	—¼
GtWstUnit 6s87	5	70½	70½	70½	
GrGiant 4½s92	21	65¼	84	84¼	
Groller 4¼s87	75	83	81	83	+⅝
Grm cv4¼s92	112	79	77½	77½	—½
Gulf MO 5s15A	5	59	59	59	
GulfMO 5s 56F	11	58	56½	56½	—1¼
Gulf MO 4s44B	79	43⅝	43	43½	+1
GulfWtInd 6s88	393	60	57¼	58	—1¼
GulfWst 5½s93	1288	57⅞	56½	56½	—1¾
GlfWst 5¼s87A	79	68½	67¾	67¾	—¼
HelmrchP 5s87	38	84½	83½	84½	+1
Heublen 5⅞s74	169	112¼	109½	110	—2½
HillsSQPK 4¼s88	42	112	108	112	+2
HoernWal 5s74	35	90⅛	88½	89½	—2
Honev 5.60s92	12	75	75	75	
Host Inf 5¼s94	36	108½	105	105	—3½
HouseF 8⅜s75	205	101⅞	101	101⅛	—⅜
HouseF 5s82	9	74⅛	74	74	—¼
HouseF 4⅞s81	35	73	72⅛	73	+½
HouseF 4s78	21	73	73	73	+1
Howmet 4½s92	47	78	77	78	—1
Humble 6⅝s98	2	86	86	86	
Hunt cv4⅝s86	33	169½	169	158½	—5
Ill BellT 2¾s81	7	62	62	62	+½
IndHead 5½s93	115	88	82	83⅞	—4½
IndMichE 8s74	63	101	100½	100½	—½
InlandS 4½s89	14	69	68½	68½	—½
IXNLANDS 4⅝s87	5	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	
IntHar 4.6s71	47	69	68	68	—1
IntHarg 4⅝s88	34	67¼	67⅛	67⅛	+⅞
IntHarC 4⅞s79	12	73½	72½	73	
IntMin cv4s91	132	54½	53½	53½	+⅜
Int Silv cv5s93	59	97½	92	92¼	+¼
INTT&T 4.90s87	31	69	68	68	
InterDS cv4s92	18	79½	75	75	—5
IcceHos 5¼s87	1	125	125	125	
JcseLau 6⅝s94	57	79	77	77	
KerrMc 5⅞s92	174	87½	84	84	—3½
Keystne 7¼s93	5	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	
KimbCl 5⅞s91	27	79⅞	78	78½	—2½
KimbCl 3⅝s83	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	—4⅛
Kresge 4½s87	137	235	220	235	
LS&MS 3½s97	5	45½	45½	45½	—½
LehVal 4½s74	6	60¼	60¼	60¼	
LehV 4½s93	25	42¼	40½	42¼	—⅛
LehV 4½sE3f	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+1½
LehV 4½sD03f	9	11⅛	11	11	—5
LibMcNL 5s	32	72	71	72	—1
LiggMyer 6s92	31	75⅛	75	75	—2
Ling TV 5¾s76	37	75	72½	72½	—¼
LKING TV 5s88	2395	47	44	45	—2
Lionel cv5½s80	7	106	106	106	
Litton cv3½s87	50	132	126	132	+2½
Lockhd 4½s76	25	82⅛	81¾	81½	—⅛
Lockh cv4¼s92	540	54¼	52	52½	—1½
LoewTh 6⅞s93	936	72¾	71⅛	72½	+¼
Lorillrd 5½s73	5	77	77	77	—½
Lou N 7⅝s73	72	90	90	[illegible]	
LoN 3⅜s2003F	2	44	44	44	
Lucky Str 5s93	145	144½	146	144½	+1½
LKYKEYs 7¼s94	207	80	79⅞	79⅞	—
MacDonld 6s87	13	95	95	95	+1
MackTr 5¼s81	10	70⅞	70	70⅞	—⅛
Macke 4⅞s92	33	106	97½	100⅛	—3⅝
MacyCr 4¾s91	13	69	68⅞	69	—1
Macy cv5s92	19	113½	113	113⅛	+⅛
Macy cv4¼s90	61	125½	122½	122½	—2½
MadSqG 6¼s87	85	87⅞	87¼	87¾	+⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	13	75⅝	73	73	—4
Marcor 5⅞s88	459	78⅞	77⅞	78½	+⅜
Mart Mar 6⅞s	125	90⅛	85¼	90½	+⅝
MaySReal 5s77	3	84½	84½	84½	
McCror 7⅞s94	329	73¾	72½	72	
McCror 5⅞s75	19	79	77½	78	—1
McCrory 5s81	47	62½	57½	58	—3½
McDonl 4⅞s93	94	135	127	133	+2¼
McDonD 4⅜s97	409	74½	72⅛	72⅛	—1¼
McGrH 3⅞s92	111	78	75	75	—3
Medusa 5¼s93	17	100	100	100	+⅛
MelGRay 5s93	52	74⅛	73½	74	—5
MelsStL 6s85	16	75	74¼	74	+1
MSF&SM 4s97f	23	46	45	45	—1
MKT In5½s33f	10	16½	16	16½	—⅛
MKanT 4⅝s78	2	57	57	57	+1
MoKanT 4s90	39	43¼	42½	42½	—1
MGOPac 4¾s45f	135	52⅞	51½	51⅞	—⅜
MoP 4¾s2020	160	50	48⅞	48⅞	—1½
MoP 4¼s2030	127	49⅞	47	48	—1½
McPac 4¼s70	37	56½	53	55¼	—1
MPac 4¾s2005	124	50⅞	49½	49½	—1⅝
Mohawk 4s91	1	50	50	50	
Monon 6s2007f	3	67	67	67	+2¼
MonWd 4⅞s92	7	67⅛	66½	66½	—1
HiWdCr 7⅞s88	13	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	—2⅛
MnWdCr 6¼s87	24	83¾	81¼	81⅝	—1
MnWdCr 4⅞s92	17	74¼	72	72	—2¼
MnWdCr 4⅝s81	25	73½	65¼	65⅛	—1¾
MorE 3⅝s2000	30	41	38	38	—2
MSt TT 3⅞s78	1	63½	65⅞	65⅞	—½
MSL cv4½s84	127	67½	65⅝	66⅞	+1½
NatBisc 4⅞s87	22	69½	69	69	—2
Nat Can 5s93	27	117	115	117	+1
N Cash 7.70s94	64	95¾	95	95	—1¼
NatCash 4⅝s85	21	75½	74½	75½	—1
NatCtyL 5s58	23	80	79	79	—1½
Nat Dairy 3s70	4	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
N Dairy 2⅞s70	8	94½	94½	94½	—⅛
NatDist 4⅜s 3	2	70	73	73	
Nat Dist 4⅝s92	72	85	83	83	—½
Nat Ind 5⅛s93	355	62	62	62	—1
NatSteel 4⅞s89	3	67	67	67	
NatSteel 3⅞s86	5	62	62	62	
NatSteel 3⅛s82	7	61½	61⅛	61½	+⅛
Nat Tea 3⅛s80	1	61	61	61	—1
Newbry 6⅞s94	60	135	135	135	—2
NEng TT 3s82	12	58⅛	53	53	—1⅛
NY Cent 6s	3	72	72	72	—2
NYCent 5s2013	92	57⅞	57⅛	57	—1⅝
NYCen 5s2013r	2	53	53	53	
NYC 4⅝s2013	135	52	51⅛	51	—1½
NY Cent 4s	183	49	47½	48⅛	+⅜
NYCHR 3⅞s97	5	50⅛	50	50	+1
NYHR 3⅞s97r	2	45	45	45	
NYC&C 3½s93	2	45	42	42	—3
NYConn 2⅞s75	2	73	73	73	—1
NYHar 4s	1	51	51	51	+1
vlNH 4⅞s2022f	151	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—1
vlNH 4s2007f	480	31⅞	30	30	—1
NYTel 4⅜s91	17	67⅞	66½	67⅛	—1
NYTel 3s81	8	61⅞	61	61	
NYTel 2¾s82	10	61¼	61¼	61¼	
Nia MP 4⅞s87	9	71⅞	71½	71⅞	
NoAmPhil 4s72	80	97	97	97	—3
NorARc 5⅛s97	42	66½	65	65	—3⅛
NorARk 4⅝s91	250	64½	62¼	63	—1
Nor NG 5⅝s79	8	79	79	79	
Nor NG 4⅝s78	2	84	74	74	—1
Nor NG 4⅝s	13	67⅛	67⅛	67	1
Nor NG 5¼s73	7	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
NoPac 4⅜s47	13	89⅞	87⅛	88⅞	+1½
NorPac 4s84	4	64	64	64	
NorPac 4s97	11	57	55⅛	55⅛	—1½
NorPac 3s2047	57	42¼	41	41	—2½
NoPac 3s2047r	23	43⅞	42¼	43	
NorSt P 5s	5	72	72	72	
NorSt P 2¾s74	1	81	81	81	+2½
NorSt P 2⅝s75	30	73½	73	73½	+2½
Northrp 4⅝s87	29	91¼	90	90	—1½
NwstInd 7½s94	320	70	68⅝	69⅛	+½
Nort Sim 6s	11	73½	73½	73½	—⅛
OakElec 4⅝s87	67	61¼	61⅛	61¼	—½
Ogden Co 5s93	245	67¼	65½	66¼	—1¼
Ohio Edis 3s75	4	77½	77	77½	+1½
Chic Ed 2¾s75	29	72½	72½	72½	
Oneida 5⅞s88	74	83	81⅛	83	+1⅞
Outlet cv5¼s86	2	100	99½	100	—9
Owen Ill 4½s92	10	108	106	108	—1½
PacG&E 5s89	49	73⅞	73¼	73½	
Pace 5s91	64	72⅞	71	71½	+½
Pac GE 4¾s92	10	68½	68	68⅞	+½
Pac GE 4⅞s86	26	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	+⅛
Pac GE 4½s93	5	67½	66	66	—1⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s95	17	64½	64½	64½	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	72	72½	72	72	+1
Pac GE 3⅞s85	5	59⅞	59	59⅞	—2⅛
PaGE 3⅞s84W	15	59	56	59	+4⅛
PaGE 3⅞s84X	29	59	59	59	—⅛
PacG&E 3s70	15	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
PacG&E 3s71	15	93½	92¼	93½	+1¼
PacG&E 3s74	36	81⅛	80	80⅛	+⅛
PacG&E 3s77	6	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞	
PacG&E 3s79	9	63⅛	63	63	—⅛
PacG&E 3s83	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	—⅛
PasSwAir 6s87	44	69	67¼	67¼	—2⅝
PacT&T 4⅞s88	45	63⅛	67	67	—1
PacT&T 3⅛s81	1	66½	66½	66½	
PacT&T 2⅞s86	5	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	
PacT&T 2¾s85	25	57	56	56	—1
PAA cv5¼s89	861	6	63¾	63	—4
PAA cv4⅞s79	2	667	167	167	—11
PAA cv4⅝s84	120	104¾	103	103	
PAA cv4½s86	504	58⅝	51	56	—2½
Paprcft 5¼s94	60	105⅛	103⅞	105	
ParkrH cv4s92	20	81½	81½	81½	—1½
Pen Dix cv5s82	223	76	74	75½	—½
Penney 4⅝s93	247	108	105	107¼	—¼
Penney 5⅝s87	15	76½	56⅞	75½	—1
Qenney 4⅝s	[illegible]				
PenPw&L 3s75	35	74⅝	74½	74½	—½
Pen RR 4¼s81	5	64½	61⅝	61⅝	
Pen RR 4¼s84	24	61½	61	61½	
Pen RR 3⅛s85	5	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅝
PENZUn 7⅝s88	51	88¾	87	88	—½
PenzUn 7⅝s88	25	85	85	85	—3¼
PhilaBW 5s74	2	84½	84⅛	84⅛	
Phile El 8s75	322	101½	101	101¼	—½
PhilaEVL 6¼s93	16	89½	88⅞	88⅞	—⅛
PhilaEl 6⅛s97	147	82⅝	80	80¼	—2¼
PhilaEl 5s89	1	72½	72½	72½	—1½
PhilaEl 3⅝s88	3	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	—2⅛
PhilaEl 3¼s83	1	59	59	59	—1
PhilaEl 2⅞s78	1	72	72	72	+1
wphilaEl 2¾s71	3	89½	89½	89½	—⅛
PhilaEl 2⅝s74	8	80	78	78½	+½
PhilaEl 2⅞s81	1	64½	64½	64½	
PhilMor cv6s94	195	125	123	124¾	+1¾
PhilVH 5⅜s92	54	87⅛	87	87	+1
Pillsby 4⅝s89	31	108	107½	108	—1
PCC&SL 5s70	28	96½	96 3-16	96¼	+¼
PCC&SL 3⅝s75	13	79	79	79	—2
PkubSeg 8s2037	c10	103	103	103	—½
PubSEG 4⅝s77	23	78	77	78	
PubSEG 3⅝s72	4	89⅞	89	89	—1
Purex cv4⅝s94	138	89½	87	88⅞	—1⅝
RCA cv4½s92	256	86⅝	85	86⅝	+ X
RalstnP 4⅞s92	1	106	106	106	—1
Rapid Am 7s94	282	67¼	66	66	—½
RdgBat 5⅛s88	328	98	90	98	+4
ReevesBr 4s91	20	74½	72¼	74½	+2⅛
ReichChm 8s94	1	95	95	95	+1⅛
RepStl 4⅝s85	3	72	72	72	—⅝
Rever cv5¼s92	43	90¼	89	89	—1
ReyM cv4½s91	319	77⅝	74	74	—3½
Rey Tob 8⅞s74	176	102⅞	101	101⅛	—1½
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	72	97	95½	96⅞	—⅝
Reyn Tob 7⅞s89	32	90⅛	90	90	+¼
ReynTob 3s73	13	83	82	83	+½
Rheingd 6⅝s94	147	101½	99¼	99¼	—2¼
Riegel cv4s91	64	61	60	60	—⅝
RochTel 4⅝s94	21	99	98	99	+1
Rohr cv5¼s86	87	108	104½	104½	—2½
SLSF 5s2006f	29	57	56	56	—¼
Sanders cv5s92	79	71½	69⅞	69⅞	—3¼
SaFeInd 6¼s98	128	98½	97⅛	97⅛	—⅛
SaFeInd 5¼s87	172	110⅛	107⅞	108	—2
Saturind 5s93	168	61½	60	60½	—⅝
Schick El 6s89	14	69	68½	68½	—½
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	21	91	90	90	—2
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	5	74	74	74	
ECM cv5¼s88	161	85½	81	81	—4½
ScottPa cv3 71	17	126	122	126	+2
SeabAW 3s80	1	61	61	61	—1
Sbd Fin 7⅞s89	53	89⅝	87	88	—1
Sbd Fin 5 s80	42	76¼	76	76	
Sears R 6⅝s93	78	87	85	87	—⅝
SearsR 5s82	28	76½	75	75	—1
SearsAc 4⅝s72	37	91⅞	90⅛	90½	—⅛
ShellOil 5.30s92	33	75⅝	75	75	+⅜
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	38	74	73⅛	73⅝	—⅛
ShellUn 2¼s71	7	92	92	92	+½
Sher W 5.45s92	20	70	70	70	
Sinclair 4.6s88	23	71	70	71	
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	88	160½	156	156⅝	—6⅛
Skil Cp cv5s92	4	95½	95½	95½	—1½
Socony 4⅝s93	38	65⅛	65	65	
Socony 2⅝s76	4	73⅛	72½	73½	
SolaB cv4⅝s92	112	72¼	69½	70	—5
SoBell TT 3s79	25	65	64¼	64⅝	—⅜
SBellTT 2¾s85	25	56⅞	56	56½	—⅝
SoCalEd 3⅞s80	195	78	74⅜	75	—1
ScuNGs 7.65s72	46	98	97	98	
SoPac 5¼s92	12	76	75	75	—1
ScPac 4⅞s81	36	69½	68⅞	68½	—¾
SPacOr 4⅞s77	114	78½	77⅛	77⅛	—⅜
SoPac 2⅝s96	7	45⅞	45½	45½	
SouthRy 5s94	3	70	70	70	
Spartan cv6s86	14	113	113	113	—7
Spiegel 5⅛s 83	3	70	70	70	+4
Spiegl cv4⅝s90	24	105	105	105	—5
Sprague 4½s92	165	78½	77	77¼	—1¼
StBrand 6⅝s93	18	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+⅛
Std Intl cv5s87	24	102	101½	101½	—2
StdOCal 5⅞s92	56	80	78	79	—2
StdOCal 4⅞s83	35	72	70	70½	—1⅝
StdOInd 6s97	107	82½	81	81	—1
StdOilInd 6¼s98	189	80¼	79⅛	79⅛	—⅝
StdOInd 4⅞s83	71	73	71½	72½	+⅛
StdOInd 3⅛s82	2	62½	62½	62½	
StdOilNJ 6⅞s98	193	90	87	87½	—3
Std Oil NJ 6s97	282	82¾	80½	81½	—1¼
StdONJ 2¾s74	87	83	79½	79½	—1½
StdONJ 2⅝s71	15	92¾	92	92¾	+½
StdOOh 7.40s99	13	97	97	97	—2⅞
Std Packg 6s92	12	67	66	66	
StPkg cv5⅝s93	120	68⅞	66	67½	—1⅝
StdPrud 6⅝s98	250	81	78	80¼	—¼
Stauff cv4½s91	58	82¼	78½	79	—3
Stevens cv4s90	114	79	75½	76½	—1½
Storer cv4⅝s86	143	74½	72⅛	73	—1
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	28	68	68	68	
Sundstr cv5s93	46	70	69	69¼	—¼
Sunray 4⅞s 87	13	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—2⅞
Sunshine 6s89	116	98	96	98⅞	+1⅝
SurveyFd 5s94	52	84½	83	83¼	—1¼
Sybron 4⅝s87	54	101	100	101	+½
Talcott cv5s79	172	80	77½	77½	—2¼
TalcottNa 5s94	95	89	87	87	—3
Tandy 5s89	67	109	108½	109	
Tappan 5⅝s94	26	96⅞	93	93	—5
Teledyn 7⅛s94	6	89½	89	89½	—⅜
Teledyn 6½s92	2	76½	76½	76½	—7
Teledyn 3½s92	76	84½	79½	80	—5
Tenneco 7s93	122	84	81⅛	81½	—1¼
Tenneco 6¼s92	203	95½	93	95⅛	—½
Tenneco 6s79	185	79	76	77⅛	+⅛
TennVAut 8s74	259	101⅞	100½	100⅞	—¼
Texaco 5¾s97	120	80	78	78	—2
TexasCo 3⅞s83	43	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—¾
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
TPMPT 5⅞s	1	83	83	83	
Tide Oil 3¼s86	5	69½	69½	69½	
Trane cv4s92	71	103½	102	103½	+½
TWA 6½s78f	221	75	73⅛	74	—½
TWA cv5s94	373	74½	72½	73¼	—1
TWA cv4s92	212	55	51½	51¾	—3⅝
UnCarb 5.30s97	173	74¼	72¼	74½	+1⅞
Union Cp 6s88	14	74½	73	73	—1½
UnEl Mo 3⅞s71	12	92¾	92¾	92¾	+½
UPacCp 4⅞s99	215	93⅞	92	93	—5
UnPac 2⅞s91	16	51⅛	51	51	+1
UnAirLin 5s91	344	75½	72	72½	—4
Unit AL 4½s92	491	64	57	58⅛	—9½
UAirc cv5⅛s91	155	78	75½	76½	
UAirc cv4¼s88	3	127	126	126	—14
UAirc cv4½s92	237	64¾	61⅛	62	—2½
UnBis 3⅝s77	2	70⅛	70⅛	70½	
UnGasCp 5s80	10	76	74⅛	76	—⅝
UnGasC 4⅝s82	2	73	73	73	
UnGasC 4⅝s78	6	74⅛	74¼	74¼	
UnGasC 3⅝s71	1	91½	91½	91½	+⅝
UnGasP 8⅞s89	68	94	93½	93⅞	—⅛
UnGasP 5⅝s82	5	74	74	74	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	2	81	81	81	
UnGasP 5⅛s78	22	77	77	77	
UnGasP 4⅝s77	5	92¼	92¼	92¼	
UnGasP 4⅝s72	7	89	89	89	
UnMarc cv4s90	135	86	82½	85	—1
U Nuclr cv5s88	68	79¾	78½	79¾	+1¼
USGyps 4⅞s91	5	69	68	68	
US Ply 4⅝s90	25	63	62	62	—2
US Smlt 5⅝s93	262	78	74½	77	—½
USSteel 4⅝s96	415	66⅝	65⅝	66	
USSteel 4½s86	109	73	71½	71½	—1
USSteel 4s83	80	70⅛	70	70¼	—⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	16	99¾	95⅞	95⅞	—4⅛
Vensd 4⅝s76	9	81	78⅞	81	+2
Vendo cv4⅝s80	16	65⅛	64	65⅛	—1½
VaElPw 3⅝s86	99	74⅛	68	68½	—5⅛
VaEPw 3¼s82	5	62	62	62	—1⅛
VaEPw 2⅞s75	1	76	76		
VirgRy Inc5s08	21	75	73½		
Virg Ry 3s95	3	52¾	52⅝		
Wabash 4¼s91	3	60	60		
Wag El 6⅞s86	14	83⅛	78½		
Warrn 3⅞s2030	2	36½	36½		
WoanUn 5⅞s73	154	60⅛	58		
Wean 5⅞s92-68	29	45	53⅛		
WShore 4s2361	16	49⅞	49½		
WShor 4s2361r	15	46⅞	46		
WnAirL 5⅛s93	69	76⅛	73		
WnPac 5s84	2	59½	59⅛		
WnUn 6⅜s39	82	82	80		
WnUn 5⅛s87	5	72	72		
Wn Union 5s92	13	67⅛	65		
WestgEl 5⅜s92	3	76	75⅝		
Weyerh 7.65s94	77	96⅛	96½		
Weyerh 5.20s91	23	74½	74		
WheelS 3⅞s75	27	73⅛	70		
Whirl 3⅞s80	5	65⅛	60½		
WhiteCn 5⅛s92	280	85¼	84⅛		
WhiteMt 5⅝s93	71	83⅛	82⅛		
Whittkr 4⅝s89	242	67⅜	66		
Wickes 5⅛s94	90	56	55		
Will Ros 5⅛s89	33	125	122		
WmsBr 5⅛s89	100	194	186½		
WitcoCh 4⅝s93	45	73½	69⅛		
Womet 5⅛s94	70	101⅛	100½		
ZapNor 4⅝s88	73	90⅛	84		
ZapNo 4⅝s88B	45	86⅛	86		
ZapNo 4⅝s88C	129	85⅛	84⅛		

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austrl fn6½s82	6	91½	91½	91½	
Austrl fn5½s85	7	85¼	83½	85¼	
Austral 5⅞s81	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Austraw 5⅜s80	1	86	86	86	—1½
Australia 5s78	3	87	87	87	
Austral fn5s78	1	87	87	87	
Austr fn4⅞s73	4	91	91	91	
Austrl fn4½s71	12	95	95	95	
Austria 5½s73	3	110⅛	108¼	110½	+1
Austri fn5½s73	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Austri as4½s80	1	85	85	85	—5
Belgium 5½s76	2	93½	93½	93½	+1½
Belgium 5¼s77	9	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—1⅛
Chile 3s73	8	50	50	50	
Denmrk fn6s85	3	83	83	83	
Denm fn5½s74	8	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
German fn6s80	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	
IntStdEl fn6s88	6	103	102½	103	
ItalCCn fn3s77	6	76	76	76	
ItalPUt fn3s77	10	80	80	80	
ItalRep fn3s77	2	85	85	85	
Japan fn5½s74	7	96	95	95	
Japan fn5½s80	3	84½	84½	84½	
Jap fn 5½s75st	4	101	100	100	
vlKreu 5s 59xf	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Mexico 6⅝s78	6	88	86½	86½	—1⅛
Mexico 6½s 79	20	87	85½	85½	—½
Mexico 6¼s79	5	83	83	83	+1
Minas 6½s 58st	6	82	82	82	
NewZea 5½s70	4	98	97½	97½	—½
NewZea fn5½s	8	98	98	98	
NipponTT 6s76	2	90	90	90	+4
Norw fn5½s76	10	89	89	89	
Pol as 4½s63xf	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅝
Pol as4½s58f	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
RiodeJ 8s46st	1	88	88	88	+5
RioGdoS 6s68st	1	87	87	87	—1
SoEurP 5⅞s82	3	82½	82½	82½	
SItaly fn5½s74	50	96	96	95	
Urug aj4⅝s79	6	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
Warsw 7s 58xf	1	11	11	11	+2
Wars 4½s 58xf	6	7	7	7	+¼

vl—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi—Ex interest. ct—Certificates. st—Stamped. f—Dealt in flat. x—Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd—Next day delivery. xw—Ex warrants. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked	
AmBk&TrCoPa	30	32	1stNBBoston	70⅛	71¼	NJBk&Tr
Bankamerica	65⅝	65⅞	1stNBCinn	65¼	65⅞	NorthTrChica
Bank of Calif	40⅛	41	1stNBMaryl	29	30½	PeoplesTr.NJ
BkCommerceNY	26	28	1stNBPassCity	58	61	PittsNatBk
BkCommercNewY	85	89	1stNatSt.BN.J	38	39	ProvNBPhila
Bank of NY	47⅛	48	1stPaBkPhil	54⅛	55½	RepubNBNY
BaystateCorp	46	49⅛	1stSecurity	36½	37¼	RockNBNY
Camden Tr N	57	60	1stTrentonNB	50	51½	RoyalBkCan
CentTrBk&Tr	24	26	1stVa.Banksh	9⅞	10⅛	RoyalTrNY
Cen N Bk Clev	51½	52¼	1stWestchNB	42	44	SecurityNBLA
CentNBkChi	31	33	FranklinNBNY	30¾	31¾	SecurNBofLI
CentStBkBkl	14	15	GirardTrBPhil	63½	64¼	ShawmutAssBo
ClevelandTrust	119	121	HarrisTrBkCh	62	62½	StJerseyBk
Comm.Tr.NJ	37⅛	38⅞	HudsonTrUO	28	[illegible]	StBk Albany
ConnBk&Tr	75½	77¼	IndValBTrPhil	26⅛	27⅛	StStBBoston
ConnNB Bridge	20	21	IsraelDiscBk	7⅛	7⅛	TradeB&TrN
Cont B Tr Pa	29⅛	29⅞	LincolnlstBank	47	48	TrustCoNJ
Crock Ct NBSF	36⅛	36⅞	LongIslandTr	32	33	UnTrMaryland
DetroitBk&Tr	63	63⅞	MellonNBkPitts	81⅛	82¼	US Tr. Boston
DCNatBkWash	28	30	MercantTrStL	23½	24½	US Trust NY
Fidelity Bank	43½	44½	MerchBkNY	60	64	Va.BkShares
FidUnTrNewark	47⅛	48⅛	MonteNB&Tr	31	33	ValleyNBAz
FiduciTrNY	80	88	NatCityBkClev	56⅛	58	VaComBkshs
FirThirCinn	28⅞	30	NComBkAlbany	43	44½	VirginiaNBk
1st NB Rich	49	50	NatComBkRuth	35	37	WellsFargoBk
1stBancorp	7	7⅞	NEnMerBoston	27⅛	28¼	WestPennNB

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dec. 4	7.00	6.15	6.24
Dec. 11	6.63	6.04	6.13
Dec. 18	6.61	6.04	6.15
Dec. 22	6.65	6.00	6.13
Dec. 26	6.65	6.00	6.13
Dec. 31	6.68	6.00	6.14
1970			
Jan. 2, '70	7.03	6.87	6.80
Jan. 8	7.00	6.74	6.83
Jan. 15	7.10	6.79	6.94
Jan. 22	7.18	6.91	7.06
Jan. 29	7.19	6.93	7.11
Jan. 31	7.19	6.85	7.03
Feb. 5	7.42	7.22	7.42
Feb. 13	7.46	7.24	7.46
Feb. 19	7.49	7.39	7.62
Feb. 26	7.51	7.46	7.70
Feb. 28	7.48	7.15	7.33
Mar. 5	7.55	7.30	7.54
Mar. 12	7.55	7.30	7.56
Mar. 19	7.54	7.31	7.58
Mar. 23	7.63	7.45	7.73
Mar. 26	7.58	7.34	7.52
Mar. 31	7.56	7.29	7.57
Apr. 2	7.77	7.51	7.81
Apr. 9	7.78	7.55	7.87
Apr. 16	7.83	7.60	7.93
Apr. 22	7.81	7.75	8.10
Apr. 23	7.89	7.65	8.00
Apr. 30	7.85	7.66	8.02
May 7	7.89	7.75	8.13
May 14	7.88	7.78	8.13
May 21	7.85	7.63	8.03
May 28	7.81	7.76	8.18
May 31	7.75	7.46	7.88
June 22	7.84	7.79	8.23
June 30	7.80	7.54	7.96
July 31	7.60	7.60	8.04
Aug. 31	7.71	7.65	8.12
Sept. 30	7.74	7.49	7.98
Oct. 31	7.70	7.52	8.05
Nov. 30	7.60	7.45	8.01
Bond '71-'66, 2½s	93.30	94.6	7.22
Bond '93-'88s, 4s	69.8	69.24	6.56

Most Active Stocks

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 28

	Sales	High
Texaco	470,200	38⅛
Chrysler	454,800	38
Am T&T	382,200	52⅜
Benguet	365,100	14⅛
Comp Sci	355,100	30⅞
Std O Cal	303,700	53⅛
Occ Pet	303,300	25⅛
Std O NJ	295,500	62⅝
Gulf Oil	257,300	31
Con Leas	256,300	11⅛
Penn Cen	256,000	33⅞
GulfWnIn	252,400	21⅛
Gen Mot	250,700	74⅝
Int T&T	247,700	58⅛
US Steel	205,200	36⅛
Litton Ind	199,100	52⅞
Phill Pet	196,600	25½
Std O Ind	195,600	51⅞
Handleman	186,200	32⅞
Pan Am	190,900	12⅛

Issued traded in: 1,73[illegible]. Advances 619, declin[illegible] changed: 133. New 1969 highs, 12; l[illegible]

Volume	
Last week	[illegible]
Week ago	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]
Jan. to date	
1969	2,57[illegible]
1968	2,86[illegible]
1967	2,21[illegible]

Market Averages

Week Ended Nov. [illegible]

Dow Jones		
30 Ind.	825.86	800.[illegible]
20 Rails	191.75	184.[illegible]
15 Utils	113.21	109.[illegible]
65 Comb	275.53	266.[illegible]
Standard & Poor's		
500 Stock	94.48	92[illegible]



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SHIELDS & COMPANY Incorporated — *TUCKER, ANTHONY & R. L. DAY*

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December 1, 1969

All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — November 26, 1969

432,000 Shares

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Common Stock

(Par Value $.10 per share)

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Hill Samuel Securities Corporation — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. — R.W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated — Shields & Company Incorporated

Astaire & Co. — Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. Ltd. — Keyser Ullmann Limited — L. Messel & Co.

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.Y. Stocks Sink in Wake Of Economic Slowdown

ntinued from Page 9)

l directors to omit the 50-cent quarterly dividend e of "current business ions."

he administration's vic- hen the Senate voted de- y to retain in the tax bill an to extend the tax sur- at a 5 percent rate Jan. 1 through next 0.

he West German govern- drawing of $540 million the International Mone- Fund to strengthen its currency holdings, which een depleted by an out- of $3.9 billion after the rcent revaluation of the n October.

ongressional action su- ng an increase in the in- rate on U. S. savings from 4.25 to 5 percent.

he announcement that w York Stock Exchange eadying a proposal to he commission rates on trades and to reduce ately the charges for ransactions.

e report that orders for cutting machine tools l 30.7 percent in October eptember levels.

he decision by the pro- of Saskatchewan that its potash producers must tash after Jan. 1 at not han $18.75 a ton, up y from the present $11- on.

he 0.5 percent rise in production during the week.

stock market ended the iated holiday week with ues lower, 619 higher and nchanged. There were 303 new lows for the year and only 12 new highs.

The Dow Jones Industrials were down 10.83 to 812.30. Standard & Poor's 500 index was down 0.51 to 93.81 and the New York Stock Exchange composite eased 0.19 to 52.49.

Volume for the four sessions totaled 41.7 million shares, against 54.2 million for the past week's five days.

Texaco, the most actively traded stock for the second week, finished the week at 30 1/8 with a gain of 3/4 on turnover of 470,300 shares. The oil giant, which set a 1969 low of 28 3/8 during the week, is a leader in the petroleum group that has become unpopular with portfolio managers. The tax-reform bill now taking shape in Congress is one reason for this disenchantment with what earlier this year was a standout group in the stock market.

Chrysler, No. 2 on the active list, rose 3/8 to 37 3/4 as 454,800 shares changed hands. Both Chrysler and General Motors, which fell 3 3/8 to 71 as the 13th most active issue, were affected by production cutbacks to keep dealer inventories of automobiles from swelling.

American Telephone eased 7/8 to 52 on volume of 382,900 shares. Two weeks ago, directors raised the quarterly dividend on common stock to 65 cents from 60 cents.

Benguet rose 1 1/8 to 14 as trading amounted to 365,100 shares. On Friday the stock gained 5/8 and led the day's active list despite a news report stating that British Columbia had moved to block a proposed ski and recreational complex controlled by Benguet. Originally a gold producer in the Philippines, Benguet moved into casino and real-estate operations this year in the Bahamas.

co and KLM Form Processing Outfit

ERDAM, Nov. 30 (Reu- easco Data Processing and nt Corp. has formed a nture with KLM Royal irlines and Wm. H. Muel- utch shipping and mining y, a Mueller spokesman day.

ew company will be based Hague and provide data ng services for transporta- panies.

can Stock Exchange

ek Ended Nov. 29, 1969

Sales	High	Low	Cl.	Ch.
389,300	28¾	23⅝	28⅛	+ 4⅛
269,900	93¼	71⅝	92¼	+19⅞
229,800	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
193,800	23⅞	17½	17½	— 5⅛
164,900	74¼	67	74	+ 2⅞
164,100	20⅞	16⅝	20⅜	+ 5⅜
150,100	47⅞	41½	41⅞	+ 2⅜
140,100	19⅞	18	18⅞	— ⅛
135,200	39¾	34⅛	38⅝	+ 3⅛

15,876,730 shares.

date: 1,132,323,419 shares.

traded in: 1,147.

es, 408; declines, 369; un- ng 475.

969 highs, 10; lows, 170.

CALAVADOS
TURNER — LOS LATINOS
REONS — SNACK BAR
NER BY CANDLELIGHT"
N DAY AND NIGHT
sd.) 40 Ave. Pierre-Ier-de-Serbie
George-V.) Ely. 27-28, BAL. 85-38

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NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA LONDON, SEE:
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nericanTribalLove-RockMusical
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STON PORTER
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NEIL SIMON'S New Comedy
AZA SUITE
Directed by MIKE NICHOLS
thru Thurs. Evgs.: Orch Mezz. $6.75, 5.75; Rear Mezz Fri.&Sat. Evgs. Orch. $8; Front Rear Mezz. $5, 4. Mats Wed. ch. $5.75: Front Mezz. $5.25, Mezz. $3.75, 3. Please enclose a elf-addressed envelope with list alternate dates THEA., 236 W. 45th St., N.Y.C.

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A CRITICS AWARD 1968-69
NY AWARD 1968-69
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RAMA CRITICS AWARD
TONY AWARDS
REAT WHITE HOPE
Evgs: Orch. $9; Mezz $8 3.80 Fri. & Sat. Evgs. Orch $8.50: Balc. $7.50, 6.80, 5.00 ats.: Orch $5.75; Mezz $5.25 4.25, 3.60. Sat. Mats.: Orch $6.00: Balc. $5.00, 4.50, 3.60 e., 250 W. 52nd St., N.Y.C.



G. Garabedian.

A First

LA CIOTAT, France.—France's first container carrier (above) splashed into the Mediterranean from the shipyard here last week in a cognac-christened launching. The Atlantic-Cognac will sail between northwestern Europe and the United States for the Atlantic Container fleet starting next April 1. The highly automated ship will be manned by a crew of 30 and will use a computer system to direct cargo handling and traffic problems. The ship, 695 feet long and weighing almost 15,000 tons, will carry 250 containers 20 feet long and 620 units of 40 feet as well as 930 cars and 72 trailers 40 feet long. These can be either lifted or rolled on and off. The vessel was built for Cie. Générale Transatlantique, one of the six European companies that comprise ACL.

Insurance Stocks

Week Ended Nov. 29, 1969

All Am Life .20g	18¾	19½	+ ⅛
Allicity Ins .10b	9	9½	+ ¼
Allied Life	4	4½	
Am Bk Lf Fla .15b	16¼	17	— ¼
Am Family Life	33	34½	— ½
Am Fidel Life .04g	10¼	11	+ ¾
Am Foundation .10g	4¼	5	— ¼
Am Founders Life †	19¼	20¼	
Am Guaranty †	9½	10	
Am Heritage Lf .20	12	12½	
Am Income Lf †	14	15	
Am Intl Group .58	74	76	+1
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2	92	94	+1
Am N Ins Galv .38	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Pioneer Life	3⅞	4⅛	
Am Presid Life	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Am Public Life	5	6	
Am Reinsur NY 2	65¾	66½	+ ½
Am Reserve .40	53	54½	— ½
Am States Life †	11½	12½	
Assoc Madison	4⅜	4⅝	
BMA Corp .35	21	21¾	— ¼
Bankers Nat Lf .15d	23½	25½	
Bankers Sec .20b	12	14½	
Benefic Nat Life	8	8¾	— ¼
Benefic Std Lf A .40	18¾	19½	
Bonneville Sylvan	2¼	3	
Calif Westn St .48d	20¼	20¾	
CapitalHoldingCp .40	23½	24	
Chase Nat Life	12¼	13¼	
Chesapeake Lf B	7½	8½	
Chubb Corp 2.20	59	59½	— ¼
Citizens Life NY	7	10	
Coastal State .25d	10¼	11	
College Univ .10g	20¾	21½	
Colonial Lf&Ac .24	55	56½	+ ½
Combine Ins .40a	57¾	58¼	+ ½
Conn Gen In .76	69½	70¼	+1½
Cont Amer 1.20	27	30	—1
Cont Mortgage	22¼	23¼	
Criterion Ins .20	62	65	
Crum&Forster 1.80	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
Crum&For pf 2.40	60	62	
ERC Corp	44¼	45¼	—1
Eastern Life	9	10	+ ¼
Empire Gen	7¾	8¼	
Empire Lf Am	2¼	2⅝	
Employ Group 2.40	58	59½	—2
Excel Invest	3½	3¾	— ⅛
Excelsior NY .40	7	7¾	— ¼
Family Lf A †	20½	21½	— ½
Farm&Home Lf .25b	7½	8½	
Farm New Wld .12	43½	44½	
Fidelity Corp	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
Fid Union Life	40	42	
Fst Am Finan .20	9½	10½	— ¾
Fst Colony Life	18½	19½	
Fst Federal Lf .30	14	15	
Foundation Lf Ga	5¼	5¾	
Franklin Life .40a	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
GL Enterprises	3¾	4¼	
Gen Reinsur 1.40	312	317	+2
Geo Washington	5⅝	5¾	
Ga Intl Cp	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
Golbe Lf&Acc .08d	17	18	
Govt Employes 1	53¾	54½	+ ¼
Govt Emp Life .32	55¼	56	— ¼
Great Cmwlth Lf	9	10	
Gt Southern .20a	12½	13½	
Gt West Life 2.40	114	119	
Hamilton Intl Cp †	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Hanover Insur 1	22	23	— ¾
Hartford Fire 1.40	65½	66	+1½
Hartfd Stm Boil 1.32	30½	31½	
Home Security .40	22	23½	+ ½
Horace Mann	21	21½	+ ½
Indep Amer Life	6½	7	
Independ L&A .56	28¾	29½	
Integon Cp .20	15	16½	
Intercoast Life	7	7¾	+ ¼
Interfinancial Inc	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Intl Holding	6	6½	
Interstate Corp .20	11½	12	— ¼
Kemperco Co .60	24	25½	
Ky Central Lf .16	8	8¼	
Lamar Life .60g	34	35	
Liberty Nat Lf	23⅞	24⅜	
Life Assur Pa	11	12	
Life Florida	4	4½	
Life Insur Ga .44	19½	20½	
Life Insur Ky .05g	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Life Inv Inc	22	22¾	
Linc Amer Lf	3½	3⅞	
Linc Income Lf .40a	9½	10½	
Linc Consolid	12½	13¼	— ¼
Louisiana So Lf	17½	18¼	
Loyal Am Life	6¾	7¼	
Lykes Yngstn Fincl	8½	9¼	
Manchester L&C †	3½	3⅞	
Manhattan Life .27g	8	9	
Mass Gen Lf	9	9¾	
Mercantile Secur	9¼	10¼	
Mid West Nat	3¼	3¾	
Midwn Nat Ohio	14	14½	
Midwn Unit Lf .30g	15¼	16	+ ¾
Mission Equities .20	15¼	15¾	
Modern Secur .10g	4⅝	4⅞	
Monarch Cap .48g	19	19½	+ ¼
Monumental Cp .56g	40¾	41¾	+ ¼
Mutual Sav Lf .14g	9	9½	
NLT Corp .12g	37¼	37¾	
Nat Fid Lf .20	10½	11¼	— ¼
Nat Investors Lf .07	3	3⅝	— ⅜
Nat Life Fla	9⅝	10⅛	
Nat Old Line .20	6⅜	6¾	
Nat Reserve Lf .30b	18½	19½	+ ½
Nat Westn Lf	5¾	6⅛	
Nationwd A	10¼	10⅝	
Nor Am Lf Cas .15g	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
Nor Am Lf Ins .20b	13	14	
Nor Atlan Life	7	8	— ½
North Cent .10	6¼	7	— ¼
Northeast Ins .80	19	22	
NorthwNat Lf .60	49½	50½	
Occidental Lf .10	6½	7½	
Ohio Casualty .60	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Old Line Life .30	27¾	28¾	
OldRepublicIntCp .48	16	17	
Pacific Std	7½	8¼	
Peerless Ins .38	7⅝	8	
Peninsular Life .12g	15½	17½	
Penn Life	47¾	48¼	
Peoples Life .60b	39	41	+1
Peoples Protective	5	6	
Phila Life .30b	20¼	21¼	
Piedmont Man	21	23	—1¼
Preferred Risk .18d	15	16	— ½
Protective Lf .36	14	14¾	— ¼
Provident Lf .20b	15	16	
Providnt Lf&Acc .64	64	66	
Pyramid Life .20g	16	17½	
Rep Ins Tex 1.20	21	23	—1
Rep Nat Life .20	21	22	+ ¼
Richmond 1	44	45	
Safeco 1.10	56¼	57	+ ½
Safeco pf .90	19⅝	20⅛	
St Paul Ins Co 1.12	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
Seaboard Life	7¼	7¾	
Secur Conn Lf †	11	11½	
Security Cp 2b	38	39	+ ½
Sec Title&Guar .28	9½	11	
Sierra Life	2¾	3¼	
Southland Life 1	41	43	
Swn Life Ins .80	32½	32⅝	
Std Sec Life	23	23¾	
State Capital .28	12½	13½	+ ½
Statesman Group .10g	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sun Life Ins .28	14¼	14¾	
Supreme Life	11	13	
TI Corp 1.40	31	31¾	
Time Holding .40	32	33½	
Underwriters Nat	41½	42½	
Unicoa .80	22½	23	+ ¼
Unit Amer Lf †	7¼	7¾	— ¼
United Fire .40g	12½	13½	
Unit Founders	16½	17½	— ½
Unit Liberty Lf	10	12	
Unit Life&Acc .10	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
Unit Services .27g	38	40	
US Fid&Guar 4	72½	72⅝	+ ⅛
Variable An Life	22	22¾	— ¼
Vico Corp	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
Washington Nat .68	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
Westn Cas&S 1.40	38¼	39¼	
Westn Resources	3¾	4⅞	+1⅛
Windsor Life	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅜
World Svc .10g	13½	14½	+ ¼
Zenith Unit Corp	4⅛	4½	

MUSICAL COMPOSITION AWARD
PRINCE PIERRE DE MONACO 1970

The XIth Musical Composition Prize, organized by the Prince Pierre de Monaco Foundation, will be awarded next Spring 1970, at Monte Carlo. The deadline for submission of entries is APRIL 1, 1970.

This contest, offering a prize of 20,000 French Francs, will be limited to works of THEATRICAL MUSIC (opera or ballet especially)

The work that wins the "PRINCE PIERRE DE MONACO" award will be performed the following year after the jury's decision.

*

For the contest rules and additional information, apply to:
M. le Secrétaire Général de la Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco, Palais Princier - MONACO.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Monday, December 8th, 8 p.m.
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O.R.T.F. PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by OTTO GERDES Wagner - Strauss
(Valmalète-O.R.I.)

Risky Weapon in GE Strike Invoked—Consumer Boycott

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The national consumer boycott initiated against General Electric last week by organized labor represents the most basic test of union ability to squeeze a struck employer's pocketbook since the historic Danbury Hatters case at the turn of the century.

The decision of George Meany and the rest of labor's high command to authorize the boycott—a weapon that can inflict as much long-range damage on workers as it does on management—underscores the importance union leaders attach to the five-week-old strike of nearly 150,000 GE employees as an area of decision for the whole future of labor-management relations.

Few other employers in other basic industries view the outcome in such apocalyptic terms, but there is a general belief in industry that a union "victory" over GE would doom hope for checking the wage-price spiral already projected into 1972 by settlements negotiated earlier this year in construction, longshore, maritime, airlines and other industries.

It is this aspect of the strike that gives the Nixon administration most concern, though it has adhered rigorously to the "hands off" policy enunciated by Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz. A week before the tie-up began, the President sent letters to 2,200 business and labor leaders urging them to exhibit a "sense of responsibility" in their wage and price decisions.

Other Contracts

What worries the White House is the impact of the eventual GE agreement on the pacts to be negotiated in the next year in automobiles, trucking, railroads, rubber, meatpacking and farm equipment. Also in line, beginning next spring, are more than a million construction workers, their appetites whetted by the juicy contracts signed this year by building unions in New York and other large cities. These three-year agreements provide increases totaling roughly 50 percent.

The pivotal question in the GE deadlock is whether the company can stand on its offer of a contract that leaves blank the increases to be given in the second and third year, thus permitting both sides to wait and see whether they will be dealing with a recession or runaway inflation in 1970 and 1971. The 13 unions that have formed a coalition to fight GE want the figures for all three years to be filled in now. They also want a cost-of-living escalator to make sure that higher prices don't eat up the pay increases before the workers start collecting them. That is just what happened to the increases the unions negotiated three years ago.

For GE and the unions, however, the wage battle is overshadowed by a much more fundamental conflict. It centers on the future of "Boulwarism," the controversial bargaining strategy on which the company has relied for 22 years to maintain the upper hand in contract talks.

Named after Lemuel R. Boulware, the company's former industrial-relations chief, the technique is based on the making by GE of an offer it considers fair to workers, stockholders and customers—and then sticking to its basic outlines, even if this means taking a strike. The unions call this "take it or leave it" bargaining, a device for convincing the workers that they can get along without unions.

In calling on all the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO to contribute at least $1 apiece to the GE strike fund, Mr. Meany described the company's policy as "a challenge that strikes at the very heart of trade unionism." Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers, a self-exile from the federation but a partner in the anti-GE coalition, has pledged $5 million in strike aid from his union alone. The company, for its part, reports that "fan mail" from its stockholders is running 30-to-1 against any surrender to the unions.

'Don't Patronize' Risks

Despite the high stakes the unions see in the contest, the decision to institute a nationwide boycott was taken, in Mr. Meany's own words, "with great reluctance." The unions did not need the reminders the company promptly gave them in full-page advertisements all over the country that lost customers may never come back and that GE jobs may disappear with them.

Public officials at all levels—federal, state and local—will be among the first put on the spot by the "Don't Patronize" campaign. Labor intends to use its political muscle to demand that all government agencies ban GE products in the contracts they let. Westinghouse, which drew a pass from the unions in the current strike, will presumably be the big beneficiary if the boycott takes hold. In the end, however, it will have to match any wage deal GE makes.

The saddest part of all the drawing of battle lines was that no movement of any kind was occurring in the one place that really counted—the bargaining room. The company still insists it is ready to consider "rearrangements" in its initial proposals whenever the Unions present a realistic estimate of what they might accept. The unions are equally insistent that no real progress can be made until the company puts a new proposal on the table. So everybody sits—and the White House says nothing.

The Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 9)

after being issued in the 98 to 98 3/4 range.

Also, Eurodollar rates are firming again, with year-end factors being felt in the market. And issuing and trading houses are leery of taking more onto books already burdened with the results of a problem-filled year.

However, the Canadian province of New Brunswick plans a $10 million issue with an 8 1/2 percent coupon indicated. "Very realistic" pricing is anticipated by the managers.

Also in the works are two Italian issues aimed, as were the recent IMI and ENI flotations, at Italian investors, prevented by government controls from taking part in the overall market.

The government's Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche plans a $50 million, 20-year offering with a 7 1/2 percent coupon and pricing at 97 indicated. And Finsider is planning a $25 million, 15-year issue with about the same terms.

A group of 20 Luxembourg-based banks has formally proposed a new clearing system—Centrale de Livraison, or Cedel—described as a "utility" aimed at solving problems of failure to deliver and receive Euro-securities. The system, a competitor for Morgan Guaranty's Euroclear, is to be a computer-based operation handling security and cash accounts plus financial servicing of the bonds.

The plan calls for the setting up of a company in which any interested house could become a shareholder. A Syndicat d'Etude has been formed which is to bring in an independent consulting firm for the purpose of working out details of the project, and assuring the system's "complete independence" from any one house.

Euroclear, which started operations in 1968 to cope with a "nightmare of fails," has had the field to itself thus far. But now, on top of the Cedel proposal, the Association of International Bond Dealers set up last week a committee to look into the whole clearing question and possibly come up with its own plan for a pan-market clearing house.

Morgan, nothing daunted, says it is expanding its Euroclear services to include clearing in Euro-equity issues such as the recent Japanese flotations by Pioneer, Olympus and Hayakawa Electric. As they understand it, the AIBD will be seeing what can be done to "improve existing systems" and Morgan will welcome any "positive and constructive suggestions."

Spokesmen for the Luxembourg group, apparently a bit miffed that Cedel did not even get a formal hearing at the AIBD meeting, hold that a common approach to the problem is ultimately necessary.

However the developing competition resolves itself, one major item is still the issue of total secrecy for participating members.

Euroclear says that its membership has grown to 142 from 50 since its inception and stresses that it can not and does not trade in Eurobonds and is thus a completley neutral factor in clearing.

But some see the Cedel plan's major advantage that of combined ownership, and operation by an independent company.

As one market source pointed out, the Eurobond community contains and deals with factors displaying "a pathological need for discretion."

U.S., Latins Plan Year-Round Talks on Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Latin America and the United States, still far apart on trade and aid issues, have agreed to start a continuous dialogue on economic problems.

Manuel San Miguel of Argentina, who has served as chairman of a special meeting of inter-American economic experts here which adjourned yesterday, said the agreement is subject to approval by the economic ministers of the 23 member Organization of American States who will meet in Caracas in early February.

The decision to set up the year-round trade consultation mechanism was based on the principle that no new body would be formed to administer the scheme but the existing inter-American system would be used to put the dialogue into effect, he added.

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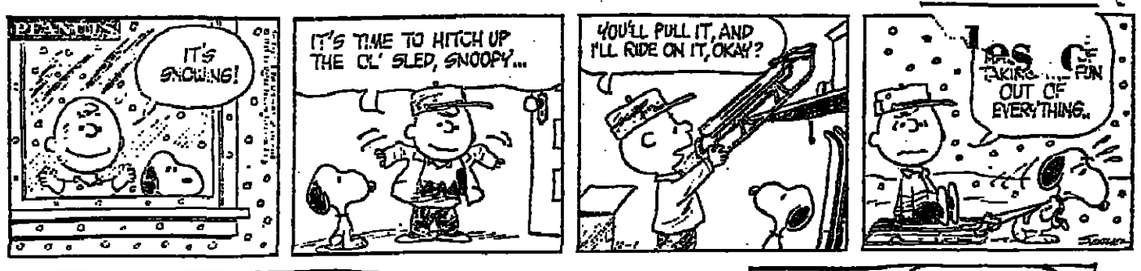
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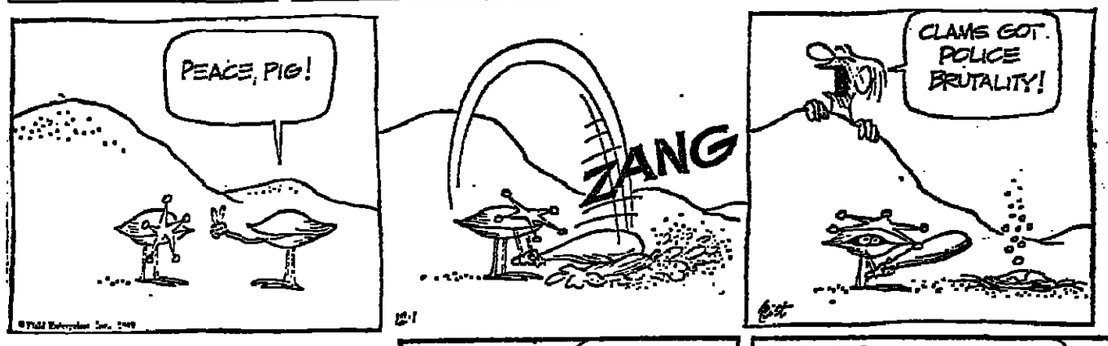
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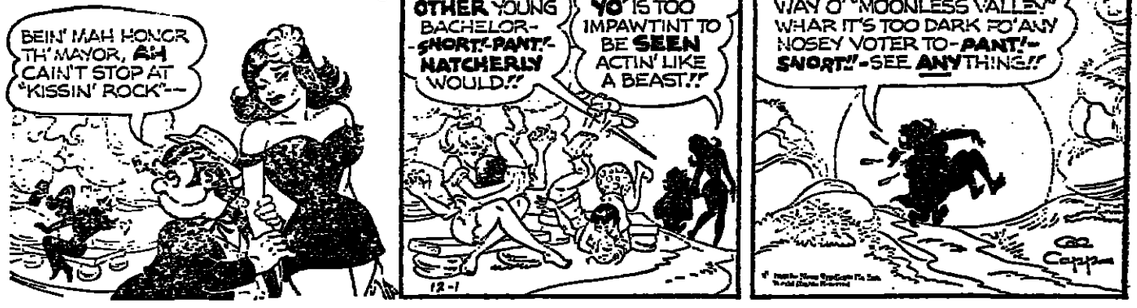
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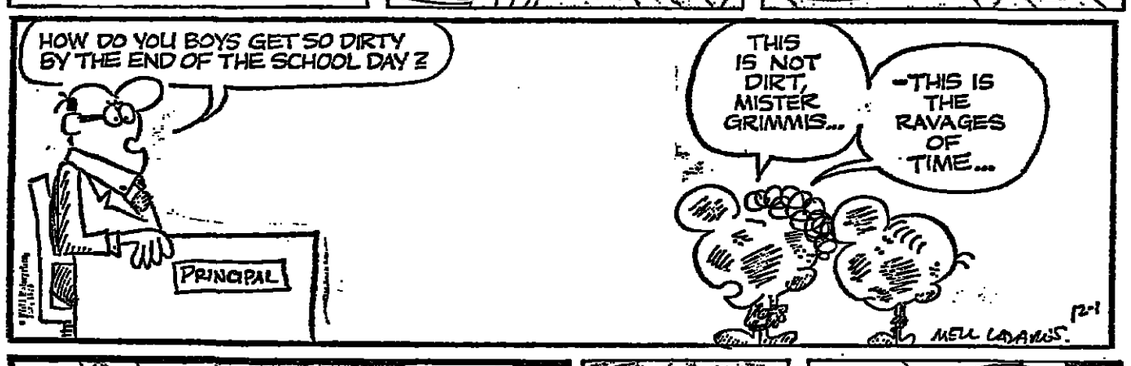
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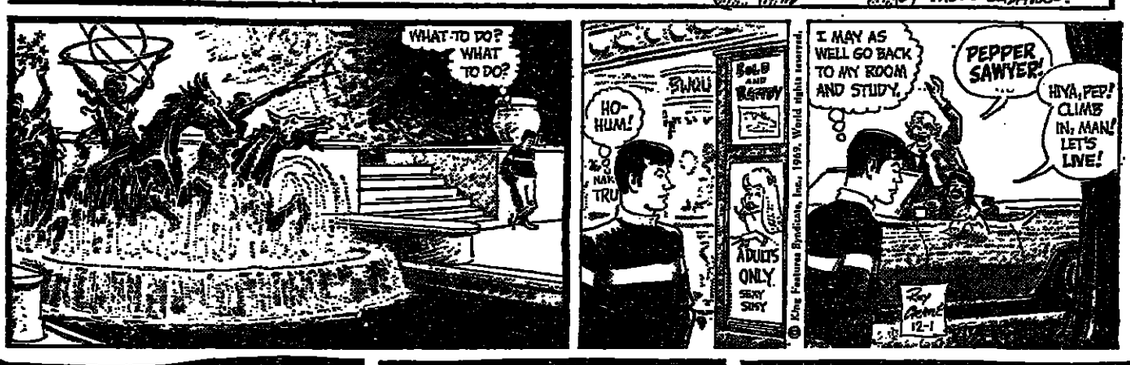
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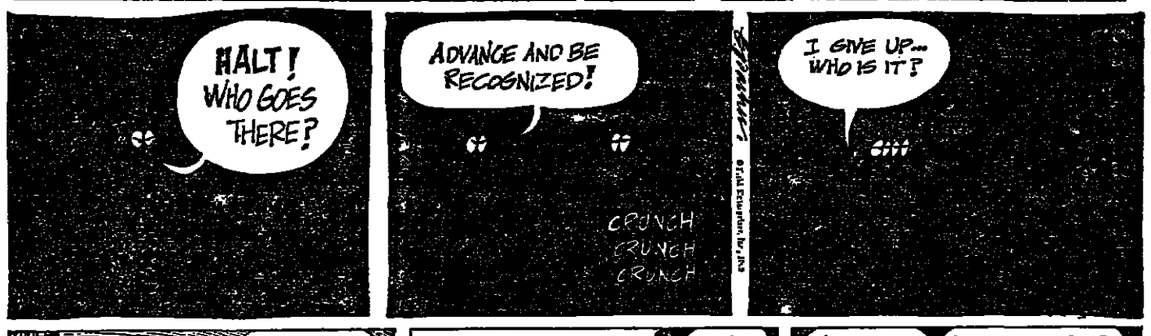
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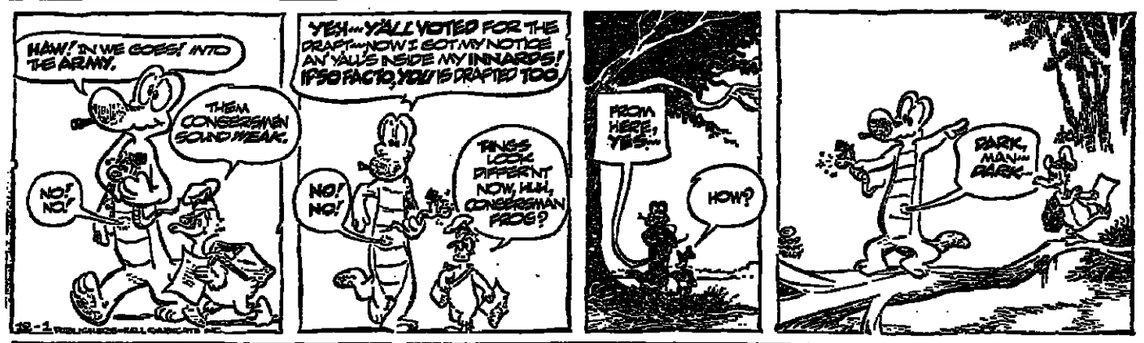
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South reaches a contract of four hearts after East has made a questionable take-out double of North's one club opening bid. Lacking support for hearts, East should have ventured one spade or simply passed.

South redoubled to show his strength and eventually reached the heart game. In the play, he had the advantage of knowing that virtually all the defensive honors were on his right.

A diamond was led and East's king was taken by the ace. South counted two sure spade losers and he was in great danger of losing two club tricks. He did the best he could by forcing the defense to open up the clubs for him. He drew trumps in two rounds, cashed the diamond queen and played the ace and another spade.

East took his two spade tricks and was in trouble. A spade or diamond lead would have permitted South to discard a club from his hand and ruff in dummy and eventually finesse against the club jack. The winning play in clubs would be easy to find in view of East's take-out double.

South would have had no trouble if East had cashed his club ace, but East made the best play: He led the club deuce. South hopefully played the jack and West foolishly played the queen. South won and led towards his ten to establish his 10th trick.

West should have credited his partner with the club ace partly because of the take-out double and partly because there was no hope for the defense if South had that card. The defense needed two tricks and West would have made sure of them by playing low on the club jack whatever the location of the ten. South would eventually have had to lead clubs, going down one trick.

NORTH (D)
♠ 1043
♡ AKJ4
◇ J4
♣ K864

WEST	EAST
♠ 975	♠ KQJ6
♡ 85	♡ 97
◇ 109652	◇ K873
♣ Q93	♣ A72

SOUTH
♠ A82
♡ Q10632
◇ AQ
♣ J105

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Dbl.	Redbl.	1 ◇
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond five.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	R	C	H	■	S	L	O	P	S	■	C	E	S	S
T	O	R	E	■	L	I	S	L	E	■	A	R	E	A
O	P	E	N	H	O	U	S	E	P	O	L	I	C	Y
P	E	A	C	E	■	■	A	B	S	C	I	S	S	A
■	■	T	E	R	R	E	■	S	I	T	E	■	■	■
P	S	I	■	M	O	S	T	■	S	O	N	T	A	G
L	E	V	■	A	T	T	U	■	■	■	T	H	O	U
A	N	I	S	E	E	D	L	I	Q	U	E	U	R	S
N	O	T	E	■	■	S	O	U	P	■	N	T	H	■
T	R	Y	I	N	G	■	A	N	I	S	■	D	A	Y
■	■	■	Z	O	L	A	■	S	T	A	R	E	■	■
P	E	C	U	L	A	T	E	■	■	L	A	R	D	S
A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N
R	I	D	E	■	E	L	I	D	E	■	I	N	R	E
T	R	E	S	■	R	E	D	A	N	■	O	G	E	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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SMIJAN

FARIDA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: NAVAL EVOKE GARLIC SLEIGH

Answer: *Where Noah kept his bees*—IN HIS ARK HIVES

BOOKS

NO ONE WAS KILLED

Documentation and Meditation

Convention Week, Chicago—August,

By John Schultz. Big Table. 310 pp. $4

LIVING THE REVOLUTION: THE YIPPIES IN CHICAGO

By David Lewis Stein. Bobbs-Merrill. 148

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE WILL be other reviews of it—Persecution and Assassination of the Democratic Party as Performed by the Inmates of the Asylum in Chicago Under the Direction of Mayor Richard J. Daley, with Hubert Humphrey as the Noel Coward of the Theater of Cruelty—by critic-participants, ideologues, historians. And each, like these two critiques, will be conditioned by the ragged, passionate, individual, bloodshot "I" of the observer.

One risks the dramatic conceit advisedly. First, Schultz and Stein employ it. Second, the events themselves suggest those "radical juxtapositions," "meaningless mechanized situations of disrelation" and "scapegoats . . . represented mimetically in the spectacle" which Susan Sontag, among others, finds so salutary in the modern theatrical experience.

Third, one even sheds the godlike "one" since this particular "one" chanced to be a reporter/critic/participant in the Chicago happening. My "I" feels proprietary about Chicago, its skull-case having been gassed at and clubbed on. Bias established, let me say:

Trip Through a Swamp

John Schultz in "No One Was Killed" has managed marvelously to evoke what happened and what it felt like to have it happen to you in Chicago a year ago last August. His political thinking wades hip-high through a swamp of mysticism and comes up muddy and bloody, but in the process he refuses to slough off any of those ambiguous perceptions that amount to honesty. We know where he was, and why, and what he concluded about it.

David Lewis Stein, in "Living the Revolution," on the other hand, has written a rather graceless piece of prose, wretchedly edited, aspiring to confession, curiously peripheral, and unredeemed by the inslanguage of "affinity group," "cooptation" and "street freak." He seems almost always to have been out to lunch (breakfast, dinner) when the bust broke; to have experienced his radicalization vicariously; and to have relied, for the materials of his book, on a kind of gossipy eavesdropping. Abbie Hoffman said, and then Jerry Rubin did, and then Keith Lampe ate this cookie and went on a paranoid trip, and . . .

Schultz covered Chicago for the Evergreen Review, Stein for the Toronto Star. Both are novelists—Schultz, "4x4"; Stein, "Scratch One Dreamer"—which perhaps accounts for the occasional discrepancies in their impressionistic reportage. (For instance, Stein disdains Norman Mailer, informing the crowd at the bands indifferent to the me his name; Schultz, on trary, observed a distin siasm after the enunc that name.) Schultz a have spent some of inside the internationa theater. Stein, for peripateticia, seems not penetrated that far.

"No One Was Kille superior of the two t cause Schultz has vision and a stylistic commensurate with hi opinions and percepti demonstrates, rather sists on, his engager tracks each motive neural pathway to its the state or in himself his account is so convi is the one worth arg

Were those "arrogan inside the amphithe retired an incumbent abolished the unit ru ed the Paris negotiat came within 200 votes ating their own party policy—so contemptibl the conceiving of ever "pig" deny him individuality your revolution" is suppo about? Admittedly, th are the product of which we must pe media instead of th ment for redress of but is the "put-on" move John Mitchell Nixon or Melvin Lair

There is finally th of bloodlust. Schul the drums, the fear, and rage in Lincoln mind's echo of "Si with each chorus Now"; the rediscove street guerrillas of "t survival role of hunt

His footnote admon young women of the member their sex-f preposterous enough. apparent embrace dial violence, of some theater of turf and gests an infatuation night we cannot af this century. Why Pentagon, only to pl in a bloody myth b

Mr. Leonard is reviewer for The Times.

Montaigne

TUBINGEN, West Nov. 30 (Reuters) Prof. Piero Bargellin awarded the 25,000-830) Montaigne Prize

The Hamburg said Prof. Bargellin particular merit for salvaging many im works after the 196 Florence.

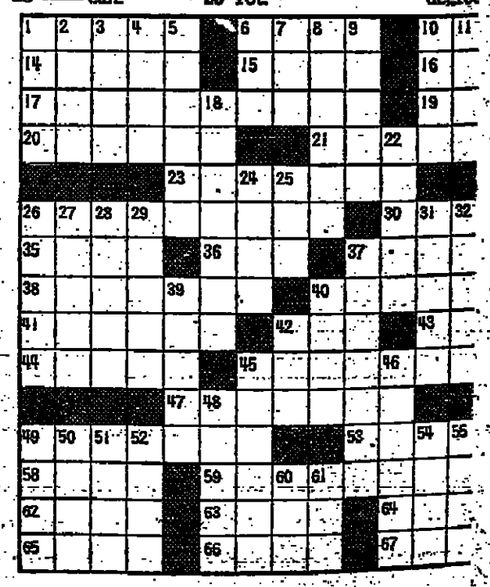
CROSSWORD — By W

ACROSS

1 Diminish.
6 Beaks.
10 Worry: Colloq.
14 Of the kidney.
15 Nurse, in India.
16 White.
17 Pilgrims' goal.
19 Otherwise.
20 Pack, as a ship's hold.
21 Cheer up.
23 Superstition of a sort.
26 Fossil shells.
30 Willie Mays.
35 Expensive.
36 Kindled.
37 Season.
38 Small ravines.
40 Uneasy.
41 Tacit.
42 Travel org.
43 Dec. 31 and others.
44 Hammer parts.
45 Columbus, Clark, Armstrong et al.
47 Stops.
49 Bureau.
53 Strumpet.
58 —— call.
59 Prude.
62 European capital.
63 Russian sea.
64 Chemical compound.
65 Show of a kind.
66 Assault boats: Abbr.
67 British county.

DOWN

1 Geometric lines.
2 Pulsation.
3 English queen.
4 London gallery.
5 Jets or Saints.
6 Grab.
7 Bird.
8 Vessels.
9 Timidly.
10 Throw off.
11 Related.
12 Comfort.
13 St. Paul's architect.
18 Abused.
22 Sponsorship.
24 Obsession: Suffix.
25 Rent.
26 Tot.
27 Germa possess
28 Parson
29 Grinde instrur
31 Prefix or mis
32 Adject
33 Absolu
34 Lock
37 Like C
39 Forms Elizab
40 Séanc phenc
42 Tool.
45 Boo-k
46 Ornar trees.
48 Statef
49 Descer
50 Got u
51 She: F
52 Swill.
54 ——-h
55 Frenc
56 Polish river.
57 Phoen
60 Cereal
61 Librar degre



Moore Gains 206 Yards

rmy Marches Over athtub Navy, 27-0

By Neil Amdur

HILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Army men around the world soundly last night. Their future four-star generals beat Navy tball, 27-0.

nn Moore, an Army running back who gained only five yards g against the Midshipmen last year, closed out his Cadet football with an individual game high of 206, including touchdown f three and one yards.

fore another capacity crowd of 102,000 in John F. Kennedy m, Army dealt Navy its setback in ten games this and its worst loss in this in 20 years. It was also the me the Cadets posted suc- victories over the Middies the Davis-Blanchard era.

's futility peaked in the last minutes when the Middies d the Army 1-yard line on down. Hoping to averf their shutout of the season and a measure of pride, Navy three shots at the Army

the Cadets, tenacious on third-down situations hout the game, twice stop- on Marchetti and pushed McNallen, the Middie quar- , away from the goal on down.

most of this crisp, clear au- afternoon, particularly in the half when Army scored of its four touchdowns, the defense was at the mercy 205-pound Moore and his rs in the offensive line.

Cadets had so much con- in their ground game that an 83 rushing plays, a game The result was touchdown of 74, 52 and 57 yards and rds rushing.

f to vindicate last year's when he carried the ball x times, Moore ran 40 times lay, breaking a 12-year held by another Army run- hreat, Bob Anderson.

6-foot-3-inch Moore, a senior Ponca City, Okla., finished ason with 983 yards rushing n touchdowns.

lew Wrinkles Don't Help

y's second and fourth touch- came on a six-yard pass Bernie Wall, the junior quar- k, to Mike Masciello, and a rd run by Hank Andrzejczak. y's new wrinkles for the game white helmets instead of gold full-house backfield. The gy of lining up three backs McNallen improved the es' running game but con- ed little, if anything, to their strong point during the sea- passing.

the first half, with Army 6-0, McNallen completed seven passes for just 2 yards. disturbing for coach Rick ano, in his first year as head , was an inability to main- momentum. On seven third- situations, Navy managed to rt only twice. In the sec- ond half, before mounting their march to the Army 1, the Middies gave up the ball four more times.

Navy did manage to put the ball in the end zone once. After reaching the Army 23-yard line with 85 seconds left in the first half, McNallen faked, rolled to his left and threw off balance toward the Army end zone.

A touchdown and extra point at this stage would have given the Middies a 7-6 lead and perhaps the impetus to stall Army's bid for its fourth victory against five defeats and one tie.

But John Brenner, a 6-2 senior defensive back playing in his hometown, stepped between a Navy receiver, the flag in the south end zone and the sidelines chalk for his seventh, and certainly most important, interception of the season.

Middie Coach Clears Deck Afterward

By Parton Keese

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The first thing the losing coach, Rick Forzano, said after yesterday's game was, "Sick," and the first thing he did was order everyone from the Navy dressing room except the players.

Out trooped admirals, captains and commanders, and for the next ten minutes Forzano, who had never before experienced losing to an Army football team (he was an assistant coach from 1959 to 1963), talked to his dejected squad.

"I just told them," Forzano said, "that I hoped they learned something from this. You can always learn something no matter what happens in life. You can't win every time."

"I won't offer any alibis," the 41-year-old coach went on.

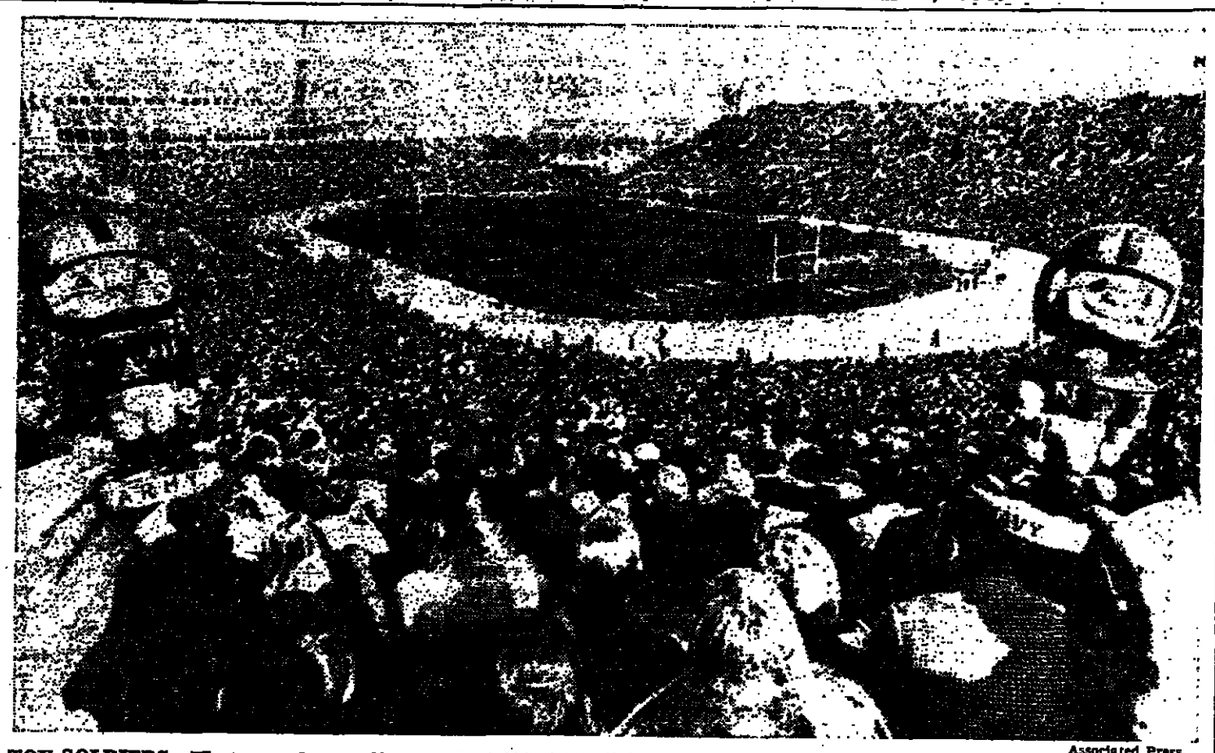
"They flat ran over us. But we were hurt by the usual things that have hurt us all year—the dropped pass and the interception. When John Brenner grabbed the ball away from us in the end zone with us trailing only 6-0, that could well have been the turning point."

Forzano guessed he had underestimated the strength of Army's offensive line: "Let's admit it, they were stronger than we were.

"They just had more, that's all," Forzano continued. "Better spell that 'Moore'."

Coach Tom Cahill, in the winners' dressing room, explained how Army had prepared for Navy.

"We don't have too extensive a game plan—Moore right and Moore left," he said.



Associated Press.

TOY SOLDIERS—The annual capacity crowd of 102,000 in John F. Kennedy Stadium in Philadelphia for Army-Navy.

Knicks Set Record, Then Lose

Rally to Win 18th Straight

By Thomas Rogers

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The New York Knickerbockers executed one of the most remarkable pressure rallies in the 24-year history of the National Basketball Association Friday night to turn an almost certain defeat by the Cincinnati Royals into their 18th straight victory, a league record.

Trailing by 105-100 with 16 seconds left, the Knicks jammed 6 points into the hoop in the remaining time to finish on top, 106-105.

A crowd of 10,438 filled Cleveland Arena with tumultuous shouting through the final minutes when it seemed the Royals would end the New York victory streak just as they had snapped an attempt by the 1959 Boston Celtics to reach 18 straight.

When Oscar Robertson fouled out of the game (after having made 33 points and ten assists), it seemed remarkably apt that he was replaced by Bob Cousy, the Cincinnati coach, who was a star on the Celtics for many years.

When Cousy entered the game, the Royals held a 101-98 lead with 1 minute 49 seconds left. After a New York basket by Walter Frazier, Cousy passed to Norm Van Lier, who hit from the right side.

Cousy, after having been fouled by Bill Bradley, then drew an ovation by sinking two foul shots that ran Cincinnati's lead to 105-100.

"All I could think about then was that the streak was over and we'd have to start all over again on another one," said Frazier afterward.

Never Too Late

Other Knicks and coach Red Holzman also admitted they had thought they were finished at that point. But Willis Reed was fouled by Tom Van Arsdale and sank two foul shots with 16 seconds left, after which Cousy called time out.

On a midcourt out-of-bounds pass by Cousy, Dave DeBusschere swept in front of Van Arsdale, stole the ball and drove to the hoop for a layup that made it 105-104 with 12 seconds remaining.

The Knicks needed one more break and they got it when Reed pressured Van Arsdale, who was bringing the ball up court, and tipped the ball to Frazier.

The speedy guard took off toward the basket and threw up a jumper that missed with two seconds to go. But Van Arsdale had fouled Frazier on the shot and Frazier went to the line for two shots.

Frazier calmly sank both to send New York ahead, 106-105.

"They never touched the net," he chuckled. "I've got ice water in my veins."

Reed sealed the victory by intercepting the Cincinnati in-bounds pass and the Knicks had tied the record set by the Washington Caps in 1946.

Celts Stop Bullets

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30 (UPI).—The Boston Celtics, paced by Henry Finkel's 23 points, withstood a frantic fourth-period Baltimore rally last night and rolled to a 121-106 triumph that snapped the Bullets' winning streak of nine games.

Pistons End Streak

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The streak began on Oct. 24, in Detroit. The Knicks had won the first five games of the season, lost to San Francisco at Madison Square Garden, and then traveled to Detroit the following night and beat the Pistons, 116-92. Retrospectively, now that the string is snapped, the beginning was truly symbolic: the trade, in 1968, that brought Dave DeBusschere from Detroit in exchange for Butch Komives and Walt Bellamy is generally considered the finishing touch of the Knick management's careful shaping of the current team.

The Knicks won 18 games in a row, a National Basketball Association record, and generated enormous excitement among their fans, who have not had a first-place team since 1954. Last night, there were 19,500 at the Garden, the seventh sellout of the season. It was also coach Red Holzman's 27th wedding anniversary. But it was Detroit's turn now, and the Knicks, winding down like a hand-cranked Victrola, lost 110-98.

"I approach this thing on a daily basis," said Holzman after the game. "Tomorrow is Sunday, a day off. If the streak hadn't ended, I would have had a few drinks and watched the football games on television. But since the streak is over, I'll have a few drinks and watch the football games on television.

"The guys wanted the streak, it was good for the team. The record was nice. But Detroit beat us. In this league any team can beat any other team. You just hope it doesn't become too extensive."

If the Knicks slowed last night, it was only in comparison to the feverish pace of the best of their games; Walt Frazier whipping basketballs out of other men's hands, Willis Reed exploding up from a grove of bodies under the boards, DeBusschere and Mike Riordan and Cazzie Russell barreling through the opposition, Dick Barnett and Bill Bradley popping in baskets from the corners.

There was none of that electricity last night. Bradley committed a rare foul at the game's start. DeBusschere let a ball be snatched from his hands, and the rest of the team looked for pockets to put their hands into.

Afterward, Bradley said he had secretly hoped the streak would go to 25 games. He had no reason, he said, just whim. The streak was not discussed in the dressing room, he said, a superstitious taboo. But now that it was over, he did not feel as sad as he had in high school when a 20-game streak was snapped.

"Intermediate records don't mean too much here," he said. "It's what you do in the regular season, and in the playoffs that count. The streak was superfluous."

The Knicks got their lead back quickly enough last night, and held it into the fourth quarter, but the crowd was impatient for that familiar late surge that would hurl them into a long lead. It never came, and in the fourth quarter the bartered Butch Komives got hot. Twice he came up with 3-point plays, and Detroit began to hold a slight lead.

"You could always attribute it to a letdown," said Holzman later, "but I'd rather attribute it to Detroit playing well."

Detroit played well, alert on defense, forcing the Knicks to take bad shots, but the Knicks played poorly. It had been a rough week. Their playing has been erratic lately, a close call against crippled Los Angeles last Tuesday, then a stunning runaway against the Hawks Thursday night in Atlanta to tie the record. Friday night they broke it, but they had to score 6 points in 16 seconds of a brilliant rally to beat Cincinnati, 106-105.

They ran screaming into their dressing room in Cleveland after that one, and less than 25 hours later they were back on the court, with nothing more to prove.

The Pistons are near the bottom of the Eastern Division, and their star, Dave Bing, is not playing at the moment. But they made their points and widened their lead, and with 1 minute 35 seconds left, they led, 107-97, and the crowd began to leave.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	23	2	.920	—
Baltimore	16	7	.696	6
Milwaukee	13	11	.542	9 1/2
Philadelphia	10	12	.455	11 1/2
Cincinnati	9	13	.409	12 1/2
Detroit	8	13	.381	13
Boston	7	15	.318	14 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	14	8	.636	—
Chicago	12	10	.545	2
Los Angeles	11	11	.500	3
San Francisco	11	11	.500	3
San Diego	8	12	.381	5 1/2
Phoenix	7	15	.318	7
Seattle	6	15	.286	7 1/2

Friday's Results

New York 106 (Frazier 27, Reed 19), Cincinnati 105 (Robertson 33, Dierking, Green 19).

Atlanta 130 (Caldwell 34, Bridges 23), Boston 105 (Havlicek 22, Finkel 17).

Philadelphia 110 (Cunningham 28, Greer 19), Detroit 92 (Walker 19, Bellamy 14).

Chicago 126 (Love 33, Haskins 28), San Diego 119 (Hayes 32, Block 25).

San Francisco 114 (Ellis 31, Thurmond 25), Los Angeles 108 (West 43, Garrett 27).

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 129 (Cunningham 23, Greer 22), Milwaukee 111 (Alcindor 23, Robinson, Crawford 13) (76ers' 4th straight victory).

Detroit 110 (Walker 27, Miles 24), New York 98 (Reed 26, Frazier 24).

Seattle 130 (Rule 33, Meschery 27), Phoenix 129 (Fox 31, Goodrich, Hawkins 25) (Sonics rally from 18 points back to break 5-game losing streak).

Boston 121 (Finkel 28, Havlicek 22), Baltimore 106 (Davis 29, Marin 22).

Atlanta 128 (Hudson 22, Caldwell 24), Cincinnati 111 (Robertson 22, Van Arsdale 19).

Palmer Cards 70 to Lead By 3 Shots

HILTON HEAD, S.C., Nov. 30 (NYT).—Arnold Palmer, trying for his first victory in more than a year, shot out a one-under-par 70 yesterday and took a three-stroke lead, after 54 holes of the $100,000 Heritage Classic.

Palmer, whose last victory was in the Kemper in the early fall of 1968, had a total of 209, four under par after three trips around the tough, new Little Harbour Town golf links, a 6,555-yard par-71 layout that was designed less than two years ago by Pete Dye and Jack Nicklaus.

Big Jack fell victim to his own design. He was in solid contention going to the last two holes. But he finished with a bogey and a double bogey for a 71 and a 214 total, five strokes away.

Besides Palmer, only Homero Blancas and Dick Crawford were better than par at the three-quarter mark. Blancas had a 69 and Crawford a 72 for a share of second at 212.

Tom Weiskopf, who shared the 36-hole lead with Palmer at 139, cut one more stroke off par on the first two holes yesterday and was four under par after 36 holes. But he faded on the back nine and finished with a 74 for a 213.

Bert Yancey came through with a 70 and had a 214.

Arnold Palmer	68-71-70—209
Homero Blancas	74-69-69—212
Richard Crawford	71-69-72—212
Tom Weiskopf	74-65-74—213
Jack Nicklaus	71-72-71—214
Bert Yancey	76-68-70—214
Joel Goldstrand	78-68-70—214
Earl Stewart	72-73-70—215
Dan Sikes	73-73-70—216
Pete Townsend	73-73-70—216
Howell Fraser	73-71-73—217
Doug Ford	70-73-74—217
Dave Ragan	70-73-74—217
George Archer	69-73-75—217
Dick Hart	72-74-71—217
Bob Murphy	73-70-75—218
Mack McLendon	69-75-74—218

Nagle Wins

WANGANUI, New Zealand, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Kel Nagle of Australia yesterday won his seventh New Zealand Open. His fourth-round two-under-par 68 gave him an aggregate of 273, two strokes ahead of New Zealand professional John Lister. Randall Vines of Australia was one stroke further back. At 277 were Maurice Bembridge of England, Australian Frank Phillips and Japan's Takashi Murakami. The tournament favorite, New Zealand left-hander Bob Charles, finished at 280.

Torres Retains Flyweight Title

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Efren (Spider) Torres, the world flyweight champion, retained his title with a unanimous 15-round decision over Susumo Hanagata of Japan Friday night.

The Mexican titleholder rocked Hanagata with sharp counter-punches in the early and final rounds of their bout before more than 18,000 fans.

There were no knockdowns. Torres was cut near his left eye and Hanagata was unmarked. Hanagata outpointed Torres in a nontitle fight in Los Angeles earlier this year.

Each fighter weighed 112 pounds.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	15	3	.833	—
Kentucky	13	6	.684	3 1/2
Caro'lina	9	10	.474	6 1/2
Pittsburgh	9	11	.450	7
New York	9	12	.429	7 1/2
Miami	5	16	.238	11 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Orleans	14	7	.667	—
Washington	12	11	.522	3
Los Angeles	11	11	.500	3 1/2
Dallas	10	13	.435	4 1/2
Denver	7	15	.318	7 1/2

Friday's Results

New York 121 (Tart 29, Johnson 25), Indiana 113 (Brown 34, Netolicky 23).

Kentucky 106 (Moore 26, Dampier 16), Miami 101 (Freeman 27, Thoren 23).

Carolina 105 (Verga 27, Peeples 24), Pittsburgh 94 (Thompson 30, Orms 18).

Denver 109 (Haywood 38, L. Jones 33), Dallas 103 (Combs 31, Powell 17).

Saturday's Results

New Orleans 105 (J. Jones 30, Robbins 24), Denver 101 (Haywood 33, L. Jones 23).

Pittsburgh 101 (Thompson 30, Orms 19), Miami 91 (Murrell 18, Sidle 15).

New York 100 (Melchiorre 29, Dove 22), Carolina (Verga 24, Bunting 21) (Nets' 6th straight victory).

Washington 125 (Barrett 22, Bradds 21), Kentucky 97 (Dampier 25, Tinsley, Kron 15).

Browns Clinch, Also

Rams Beat Redskins For 11 in Row, Title

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Roman Gabriel threw for two touchdowns and Willie Ellison ran for another today as undefeated Los Angeles beat the Washington Redskins, 24-13, and clinched the Coastal Division title of the National Football League.

With less than four minutes remaining in the first half, Ellison blocked Mike Bragg's punt and Los Angeles took over on the Washington 22.

Aided by Washington offside and pass-interference penalties, the ball was moved to the 1 before Gabriel passed to Bob Klein, alone in the end zone, for the score.

Up to that point, the two teams were only able to trade field goals —a 20-yarder by the Rams' Bruce Gossett and a 19-yarder by the Redskins' Curt Knight.

The Rams now have 11 victories and no losses, a record unequaled in the league since 1953.

The Redskins' defeat left them at 5-4-2, killing almost any chance they might have had in overtaking Dallas, 8-2-1, in the Capitol Division.

Browns 28, Bears 24

Driving 90 yards in the closing minutes on the passing of Bill Nelsen, Cleveland rallied to defeat Chicago, 28-24, and clinched the Century Division title. Until the winning drive, which included three clutch completions by Nelsen and was culminated by a seven-yard scoring run by Ron Johnson, the underdog Bears, led by Gale Sayers, were ahead, 24-21, on a ten yard field goal by Mac Percival early in the fourth period. Despite Sayers, who rushed for 126 yards in 20 tries to take over the league leadership with a total of 841 yards, the Bears suffered their tenth defeat in 11 games, assuring them of the worst season in their 50-year history. The Bears held Leroy Kelly to 41 yards in 15 carries.

Colts 13, Falcons 6

Halfback Tom Matte ran two yards in the last period for the game's only touchdown, set up by a partially blocked punt, for a 13-6 lackluster Baltimore victory over Atlanta. There were eight field goals tried in the game. Lou Michaels made two out of four for the Colts and Bob Etter the same for the Falcons.

Cardinals 47, Steelers 10

The running of Cid Edwards and the touchdown passing of Jim Hart sparked St. Louis to a 47-10 victory over Pittsburgh. It was the tenth consecutive loss for the Steelers. Three second-half interceptions by the Cardinal secondary helped break open what was still a tight game at halftime, when the Cards led 12-3. In the first half, Edwards gained 109 yards in seven carries and caught three passes for 38 more, setting up one touchdown with a 36-yard run and a field goal with a 48-yard scamper. He wound up with 128 yards in 13 carries and contributed a touchdown in the third period with a two-yard run.

Saints 26, Eagles 17

The pass-catching of Danny Abramowicz and Al Dodd and four field goals by rookie Tom Dempsey gave New Orleans a 26-17 victory over Philadelphia. Dempsey, born without half of his right foot, kicked field goals of 27, 40, 26 and 17 yards to provide the Saints their winning margin as New Orleans won its third straight game and fourth of its last five. The Saint defense intercepted four passes by Norm Snead and dumped the Philadelphia quarterback three times.

Abramowicz caught seven of Billy Kilmer's passes for 63 yards while Dodd, switched in mid-season from defense to offense, hauled in five for 84 yards.

Daryle Hurls Raiders Past Jets, 27-14

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Daryle Lamonica threw two first-half touchdown passes to Warren Wells and ran for another score, leading the Oakland Raiders past the New York Jets, 27-14, today in a penalty-marred game between the American Football League division leaders.

The victory, before a record AFL crowd of 63,865, gave the Raiders a half-game lead over Kansas City in the West and prevented New York from clinching the Eastern title.

Lamonica capped a 75-yard drive early in the second quarter by sprinting around end for one yard on a bootleg to snap a 7-7 tie.

Just 95 seconds later, after rookie Lloyd Edwards recovered Mike Battle's fumble on the kickoff, Lamonica fired his second scoring strike to Wells.

Joe Namath, off target through most of the game, brought the Jets back 80 yards to trim the Raiders' halftime lead to 21-14. Bill Mathis bulled over from the 1 after Namath fired a 30-yard pass to Bake Turner.

But the Oakland defense shut out Namath in the second half while 41-year-old George Blanda kicked a pair of field goals to wrap up the Raiders' tenth victory against one loss and one tie.

The two clubs combined for a total of 18 penalties for 241 yards. The league record for one game is 23 penalties and 261 yards. Oakland was penalized ten times for 136 yards.

Bills 16, Bengals 13

Booker Edgerson stole the ball from Cincinnati rookie quarterback Greg Cook, raced ten yards into the end zone in the third quarter and gave the Bills a 16-13 victory on the snow-covered Buffalo field. Until then, the Bills, 4-8, were in front, 9-6, on three field goals by Bruce Alford—from 33, 24 and 35 yards. Horst Mohlmann kicked 16 and 26-yard field goals for the Bengals. The game was marred by fumbles, with Buffalo recovering all seven of Cincinnati's. The Bills fumbled twice, recovering one.

Pilic Wins In Stockholm Over Nastase

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 30 (AP).—Yugoslav pro Nikola Pilic, 30, today defeated Romania's 23-year-old Davis Cup star Ilie Nastase, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, in the men's singles final of the Stockholm Open tennis tournament.

Pilic picked up the $6,400 first prize, his first major victory since turning pro two years ago. Nastase, a former shepherd boy turned army officer, got $3,200.

U.S. Davis Cupper Stan Smith of Los Angeles won the third prize of $2,500 by beating Australian pro Fred Stolle, 6-2, 6-4. Stolle won $1,600.

In the semi-finals last night, Pilic beat Stolle, 7-9, 12-10, 6-2, after Stolle had match point in the second set when leading 10-9, and Nastase beat Smith, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., defeated Julie Heldman, New York, 9-7, 6-2, in the women's singles final.

The men's doubles title was won by the top seeds, Australians Rod Laver and Roy Emerson, who beat fellow-professionals Andres Gimeno of Spain and Stolle, 6-4, 6-2.

Pele Stamp Issued

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30 (AP).—Collectors and fans mobbed the main post office here Friday to buy a new stamp commemorating soccer king Pele's 1,000th goal. It was the first time that Brazil has issued a sports commemorative stamp.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New York	14	4	4	32	75	51
Montreal	11	3	3	30	80	50
Boston	10	5	6	26	74	61
Detroit	10	6	4	24	58	53
Chicago	9	7	3	21	53	40
Toronto	8	9	3	19	56	61

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	7	4	24	60	50
Minnesota	7	9	5	17	54	56
Pittsburgh	6	10	4	16	50	59
Philadelphia	3	5	8	14	41	52
Oakland	5	13	2	12	41	77
Los Angeles	3	15	1	7	39	73

Saturday's Results

St. Louis 3 (Goyette 3, McDonald), Los Angles 1 (Drake).

Toronto 3 (Smith, Wolton 2), Minnesota 2 (Barlow, Collins).

Philadelphia 2 (Sarrazin, Gendron), New York 2 (Nevin, Widing) (Rangers' unbeaten streak is 10, longest for club in 36 years).

Detroit 5 (Howe, Connelly, Liebt, Unger, Desj), Chicago 4 (B. Hull, Papin, Mikita, Stapleton) (Desj's goal with 1:14 left snaps Hawks' 10-game unbeaten string).

Pittsburgh 4 (Schinkel, Woytowich, Prentice, McCreary), Oakland 3 (Ehman, Laughton, Roberts) (Seals have lost 10 of last 12).

Montreal 2 (Redmond, Backstrom), Boston 2 (Sanderson, Bailey).

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Tennessee Wins Title; Auburn Routs Alabama

nn State Trounces North Carolina State

IGH, N.C., Nov. 30 (UPI).—ie Pittman scored three wns and Penn State's All- n-studded defense over- l North Carolina State yes- as the second-ranked Nit- ions won their 21st con- game, 33-8.

State, which wound up its season 10-0 to set the r its second straight trip Orange Bowl, needed only nute for its defenders to arge.

All-Americans Dennis Onal Smith and Mike Reid, tany Lions refused to let fback into Penn State ter- until the third quarter and touchdown and two field

nessee 49, Vanderbilt 27

ssee wrapped up its second tern Conference champi- n three years with a 40-27 Vanderbilt. Quarterback cott threw one touchdown d scored one himself in he Gator Bowl-bound Vols, 11th, to their one-sided triumph for a 9-1 season and a 5-1 SEC mark. That gave Tennessee the conference title over Louisiana State, which was 4-1.

Auburn 49, Alabama 26

Sophomore quarterback Pat Sullivan scored one touchdown and set up three others while leading Auburn to a 49-26 humiliation of Alabama. Sullivan, who shattered the Auburn single season total offense record, got his touchdown on a three-yard sprint and then moved the 15th-ranked Tigers into scoring positions three times with his passes.

Houston 41, Florida St. 13

Jim Strong, the nation's No. 6 rusher, scored three touchdowns and quarterback Gary Mullins accounted for two more to give 16th-ranked Houston a 41-13 victory over Florida State. Strong scored on runs of 39, 37 and 16 yards.

Florida 35, Miami (Fla.) 16

The splendid sophomore trio of Tommy Durrance, Carlos Alvarez and John Reaves sent Gator Bowl-bound Florida to a 35-16 victory over Miami of Florida. Durrance scored three touchdowns, All-America flanker Alvarez broke three Southeastern Conference pass catching records and quarterback Reaves shattered Babe Parilli's 19-year-old conference record with his 24th touchdown pass of the season. Reaves completed 30 of 43 passes for 346 yards.

Georgia Tech 6, Georgia 0

Quarterback Jack Williams led underdog Georgia Tech on an 80-yard march in the second period and Bubba Hoats picked off three interceptions to inspire a 6-0 Yellow Jacket victory over arch-rival Georgia. It was the first time Georgia Tech had beaten Georgia in six years and saved the Yellow Jackets, who posted their third consecutive 4-6 season, from their worst record in 29 years.

Boston College 35, Syracuse 10

After being outplayed in the first half, Boston College stormed back on the four touchdown passes of quarterback Mike Harris and upset Syracuse, 35-10.

Oklahoma 28, Oklahoma St. 27

Heisman Trophy winner Steve Owens made his final collegiate game his greatest, rushing for 261 yards in leading Oklahoma to a 28-27 victory over Oklahoma State —a victory that was not clinched until the Cowboys missed a 2-point conversion with 1:33 left. Owens carried 55 times, breaking a single-game NCAA record. His two touchdowns left him with a career total of 56.

Arizona St. 38, Arizona 24

Arizona State won its first Western Athletic Conference title by defeating arch-rival Arizona, 38-24. The victory gave the Sun Devils a 6-1 league record to edge Utah for the title.

College Basketball

Friday's Results

n-Newman 82, Shorter 73 (ot). 100, Western Carolina 86. rd 101, Catawba 75. rd Payne 88, S.W Texas 72. Missionary 81, Phila. Bible 86. ul's 111, Quantico Marines 110.

Saturday's Results

Virginia St. 85, Franklin 68. stern 88, Angelo St. 86. ss 83, Southwest Baptist 81. rray 87, Southwestern 67. A & I 69, St. Edwards 56. eau 79, Texas Wesleyan 63 Olympic Team 87, Corpus 79.

ge Football Scores

7, Navy 0.
33, North Carolina St. 8.
49, Alabama 28
35, Miami (Fla.) 16.
Baylor 6.
Paso 17, Xavier 16.
41, Florida State 13.
46, Vanderbilt 27
State 38, Arizona 24.
A & M 34, Tampa 26.
Tech 6, Georgia 0.
14, Arkansas A & M 17.
ins. 10, West Texas St. 9.
go St. 38, Long Beach St. 32.
a 28, Oklahoma St. 27.
College 35, Syracuse 0.
Kents Rockne Bowl.
-Macon 47, Bridgeport 28.
Mineral Water Bowl
's (Minn.) 21, Simpson 0.
ka Bowl (Semi-Final)
a. (Minn.) 27, Hillsdale 0.
Stagg Bowl
y 27, Wm. Jewell 20.

ry for Northrup

TROIT, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Jim , the Detroit Tigers' outfield undergo surgery today or a torn cartilage on his ee.

The Scoreboard

RUGBY UNION—At New Brighton, England, the touring South African team beat a combined side from the New Brighton and North of Tryland clubs, 22-6, in a match kept secret until an hour before the kickoff. The game was provisionally arranged on Thursday after the Springboks' scheduled match for Saturday, against Ulster in Belfast, had been called off. With the South Africans' visit a closely-guarded secret, the match was the first on the tour at which there was no anti-apartheid demonstration.

SOCCER—At Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Australia qualified to meet Israel in the final of the Group 13 World Cup competition by downing Rhodesia, 3-1.

BOWLING—At Tokyo, Canada's Graydon Robinson, a 41-year-old sheet metal worker from Montreal, won the 1969 world amateur tenpin championship by rallying to beat Thailand's Ut Lenavat, 279-273, in the two-games final. Lenavat, 27, a Bangkok businessman, appeared to be a sure winner when he took a 48-pin lead—215-165—in the first game. Robinson, however, finished with four strikes from the eighth frame to beat Lenavat, 231-158, in the second game. Lenavat led six finalists among the 35 competitors from 34 nations, including defending champion Fritz Blum of West Germany, after 36 qualifying games in three days. Panama's José Damasian, at 53 the oldest player ever to reach the finals in its five years, placed third by defeating Australia's Jan Kozaki, 43, a journalist, 184-166. Kozaki placed fourth. Singapore's S.P. Loh placed fifth and Belgium's Edmond Clauws sixth.

YACHTING—At Buenos Aires, Bruce Goldsmith, U.S., won the fifth World Lightning Class championships despite being forced to drop out of the sixth and final regatta by heavy winds. Only 19 of 43 yachtsmen from 12 countries completed the final race. Goldsmith's 204 points overall were good enough for the championship. Runnerup was another American, James Crane, with 195 points. Another American, Thomas Allen of New York, was third with 188. Top European finisher was George Andreadis of Greece, who placed 13th with 158 points.

MOTORBOAT RACING—At Lake Havasu City, Ariz., three drivers, including one Italian, finished in a virtual tie after four hours of the eight-hour, two-day outboard world championship raced on choppy Lake Havasu. In the excellent average time of 69 miles an hour. With speeds exceeding 100 m.p.h. (160 k.p.h.) registered on the straightaway, the leaders were Cesare Scotti of Nesso, Italy, Johnnie Sanders and Robert H. George, both of the U.S. Accidents, which injured three pilots, and mechanical failures left only 75 of the 114 starters still running at the end of the day.

TENNIS—At Brisbane, Australia, John Alexander defeated Phil Dent, 13-11, 6-3, in the all-Australian final of the Queensland hardcourt tournament. Winnie Shaw, Britain, defeated Sweden's Christina Sandberg, 6-1, 6-1, in the women's final.

At São Paulo, Brazil, West Germany's Helga Niessen won the women's singles title of the São Paulo International championships, defeating West Germany's Cora Scheidwy 6-4, 8-6. The two finalists combined to win the women's doubles, beating Susana Peterson of Brazil and Ana Maria Arias of Argentina, 6-1, 0-6, 6-4.

Observer

Save That Illusion

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—It will not be surprising if in time the massacre at Pinkville is rationalized to the satisfaction of a political majority. The explanations are already present in embryo. War is hell. The strain of combat. Isolated incident not consistent with official policy. Look at the Spanish revolution. Look at the British at Culloden, Calcutta, Dublin. Look at the French in the *Fronde* and Algeria.

The explanations and justifications that will be made may be flimsy, but they are likely to serve the purpose, for Americans, like all other nations, are not going to tolerate a sustained attack against faith in their own excellence.

Nations, like people, also live by their illusions. Strip a man of all his illusions, and you destroy him. The hero of "Midnight Cowboy" catches a terrifying glimpse of this possibility when he confronts the fading East Side matron with the reality that she is no longer "still a gorgeous chick." Her hysteria so frightens him that he gives her the last of his bankroll to preserve her illusion.

Nations are like that, only more so. There are some illusions they will not surrender, and they may destroy those who try to take them away. One such illusion, fundamental to nearly all great states, is the notion of moral excellence.

For nearly 25 years now we have attempted to persuade the Germans that they have an obligation to atone for behaving like our moral inferiors from 1933 to 1945. This exercise in persuading a whole people to acquiesce in mass guilt has not been noticeably successful among Germans. Nor is it likely to be among Americans if they are called upon to accept guilt for atrocities in Vietnam.

* * *

It is a rare person who is willing to believe in his own indecency, and he is probably in need of psychotherapy. The illusion of our fundamental decency as a people may run even deeper among Americans than among most Westerners.

As much as anything, this probably accounts for the success of Messrs. Nixon's and Agnew's campaign to rally "the silent majority" against dissenters and the news media. The dissenters have been trying to persuade us that we are behaving loathsomely in Vietnam. The news media, concentrating on the crisis of the 1960's, show us blacks accusing us of hypocrisy and students protesting that we are corrupt.

Messrs. Nixon and Agnew are telling us not to believe such things. They are telling us to go ahead believing we are just as excellent as we have always believed we are. Good people, decent people whose society is under attack by a bumptious minority and whose essential goodness is not being fairly celebrated by the organs of information.

The fury with which the not-so-silent silent majority has responded suggests that they have been waiting a long time for the administration's reassurance. It may also suggest that they had been pushed too far into the doctrine of guilt until Messrs. Agnew and Nixon retrieved them. Psychologists believe that wallowing too long in feelings of guilt eventually leads to a reaction of hatred and an impulse to strike back at the object of guilt.

Vietnam, of course, has been a bad place for America's illusions. It has forced us to challenge our faith in antiseptic war by airplane, in our military *indominatibility*, in the wisdom of our military commanders, in the judgment of Congress, even in the credibility of the President.

* * *

By turning colleges into instruments for draftdodging, it has challenged our faith in education. It has challenged our belief in the honor of military service, and as we have systematically blown apart Vietnam and Vietnamese in the cause of securing "an honorable peace," we have been challenged to question our faith in American honor.

The Pinkville massacre strikes a blow against one of our fondest illusions, the American fighting man as GI Joe. How we loved that great guy—slogging through Europe with a wisecrack on his lips, a wink in his eye and a chocolate bar in this hand for the orphaned *paisano* kids left behind by the Nazis. Now we are challenged to see him as a guy whose answer to a pleading mother hugging her child is a burst of automatic-rifle fire.

We are probably not going to accept this assault on our illusions and self-respect. If the antiwar people believe Pinkville can be made an object of national shame which will persuade Nixon to grasp the thorn, they are probably mistaken. Right now, we need terribly to believe in ourselves again. An effort to plunge us into deep guilt might very well backfire against the antiwar movement.

The President may also err, however, if he believes it will be enough in the long run merely to reassure us about our fundamental decency. That may get us through an emergency, but in the long run we are likely to want, not only rhetoric, but also deeds that assert our national decency with such firmness that we no longer have to write letters to ourselves about our excellence.

Stepin Fetchit—The Old Tiger Who Prowls Through Memories

By William Rollins

CHICAGO.—The Old Tiger's name is Stepin Fetchit, 67, and he just won't stop. When he remembers the old days, it is rather like encountering a talking time capsule from another, vanished civilization. When he plans for the days ahead, well, it's difficult to imagine what is being encountered. Whatever the era involved, the Old Tiger is something special.

Like that banquet night in 1935, when 20th Century and Fox were celebrating their merger—the way Step remembers it: "On this night they demanded that everyone be at this Café de Paris and the music department wanted me to do a song that I had wrote. They had the whole Fox Symphony to make an orchestration of it. The name of it was 'Misunderstanding Moon.'

"Everybody was trying to prove his point that night . . . everybody was there from Spencer Tracy to Shirley Temple. We had to be there . . .

"When I got there I didn't know that was going on. Even Will Rogers had to be there with a tie and blue suit on. The MCs were Will Rogers, Jesse Lasky, Georgie Jessel and Irvin Cobb.

"Will Rogers said, 'We're having a wonderful time tonight with the Aldriches of Rhode Island, the Rockefellers of New York and the Fetchits of Florida.' There was a big laugh. He told a joke about inflation.

"They finally introduced some great fellows who did so much, one of the greats of all time . . . Jesse Lasky got up and said, 'I bring to you a man I have never been able to understand . . .'

"I didn't use the mike. Someone said, 'Step, what do you think when you see men like Mr. Aldrich and Rockefeller?' ("My father named me after four presidents. I don't see how he could have named me after Theodore Roosevelt . . . unless he was doing some real far-out predicting"), the youngster was now on the road in minstrel shows with the name Skeeter. He sang, danced, put up and took down chairs and tents.

Race Horse's Name

The first Stepin Fetchit was a race horse that literally won him the clothes on his back and $30 on some long-forgotten track in Oklahoma. He had lost all of his cash and bet his clothes against the $30 that Stepin Fetchit would win. And when the horse did, he wrote a song about his triumph.

Then, in Muskegee, Okla., a local theater man was willing to book Skeeter and his partner, named Ed Lee, for a time but the manager found a catchier name for the act in the tune about the horse. The two men performed as "Step and Fetchit—Dixie entertainers." By 1925, the two were at or close to big-time vaudeville. When the Fetchit part of the team missed a number of performances, Skeeter became Stepin Fetchit.

He headed west for more club dates and a chance encounter with a new part of show business called movies. Fetchit soon was earning $300 a week in Los Angeles, but the work wasn't all that steady.

"While I was waiting," he recalls, "I went to see an RKO booker. He told me they had a part in a picture for a Southern Negro boy. 'They are bringing people from all over the country. Go out and see what's going on,' he said. 'You might get the part.' I told him I was already booked. He said this was so important they would buy out that book and set it aside."

The studio people promptly declared that Step did not look like a Southern boy. They described that part and, "It was the exact part I used to do in the plantation shows where I did the part of Skeeter . . . so I said, do you have a wardrobe department? I will get a certain costume. I dressed like Skeeter."

In the part, "I was a gentle character, who played the harmonica and just didn't care about working . . . I stole the picture."

From then on, Fetchit was under contract—excluding an occasional contract dispute—for the likes of: "Hearts in Dixie," "Big Time," "David Harum," "Stand Up and Cheer," "The World Moves On," "Marie Galante," "Bachelor of Arts," "Heldorado," "The County Chairman," "One More Spring," "Charlie Chan in Egypt," "Steamboat Round the Bend," "The Virginia Judge," "The Bowery Princess" and "Thirty-six Hours to Kill."

Fetchit resents the young blacks in show business who, he thinks, owe him at least a small thanks for his days of "opening doors"—his phrase—in the motion picture business. He resents being put down as a show business version of a yassahmastah Uncle Tom.

Fetchit is still unhappy over a Columbia Broadcasting System show last year which used portions of one of his old films in telling the story of "Black America." Fetchit felt his role in "Stand Up and Cheer" had been patriotic, noninferior and witty. And since CBS did not show the whole film, he felt the redeeming features of his role were hidden. As Fetchit tells it, the program omitted "the real achievement of my Hollywood career for better relations among American people and the people of the world . . ."

The program, Step insists, "converted both myself and my career from the beneficial, patriotic, good contributions to the times . . . it converted it to an anti-American, anti-Negro and a disgraceful menace to society and a villain to progress . . ."

Fetchit was out of movies in the early 1940s. He is now broke. Whatever money he had at the end of his Hollywood career went into a production company designed to film the life stories of Jack Johnson and Satchel Paige.

A Powerful Crap Game

"I gazed and gazed at them, imagined and figured. The onliest conclusion I could come to was: 'That would sure make a *powerful* crap game.'

"The house went into a belly laugh. Will Rogers said 'A powerful crap game is right.' And Louella Parsons said the next day this affair at the Café de Paris looked like the whole thing was staged as a background for the epic crack . . . everybody said, 'Do you know who topped Will Rogers?' "

The memory triggered other recollections of his glory years in Hollywood, from 1927 to the early 1940s—with lapses when he declined to work. In all, he probably made—netted—about $2 million.

"I had the house Ramon Novarro had. I had a chapel, swimming pool, everything. I used to have mass said in this chapel."

Step recalls that he usually had three houses at a time. The listener is invited to imagine what his estimated $700 to $800 a week for just basic supplies—food and drinking for his round-robin open houses—might mean these days.

He had 12 cars. Among the more conspicuous of these was a phaeton town car with "Stepin Fetchit" emblazoned in neon lights along both sides.

Christened Lincoln Theodore Monroe Andrew Perry in Key West, Fla. in 1902



UPI.

Stepin Fetchit

Signed Too Many Contracts

Nothing happened, in money terms, before the cameras had a chance. He withdrew, not only from the business but from its whole environment. (He was to confess later, "I signed too many foolish contracts. I didn't realize then that it was a once-in-a-lifetime chance.")

The money was gone. He went back to the road, the clubs and joints he had known in earlier years. The name surfaced in the papers in 1964 when Step had a prostate operation. ("Me and Charles de Gaulle," Step cracked.)

Today, he says, "I'm not trying to be big in show business. I'm already show history. They're all working to put their names in books. But what good is it?

"There's a great lot of movies that could do with me. They've said I'm such a dumbbell. They don't know how wise I could be in place of all these phonies that they got."

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PEOPLE:

Artur Rubinstein Explains His Popula



Artur Rubin

At 80, Artur Rubinstein is uncontestably the grand old man of classical pianists, but he has his own ideas about why his concerts are always sell-outs: "The audience feels each one may be the last." The Royal Festival Hall in London said that Rubinstein's concert tonight was sold out within hours after it was announced. "I am deeply moved that they come to listen to a fellow like me," the pianist said, "but my piano playing has never been as good as it should have been. The younger players now are ten times better than I from a technical point of view . . . (but) I am still making progress, I am still playing better." Turning to another subject, Rubinstein commented on his memoirs: "I have written 800 pages in the past four years and I am still only 22."

* * *

Singer-actress Barbra Streisand's application to buy a 20-room Park Avenue cooperative apartment in New York for $240,000 has been turned down, the president of the cooperative said. "She was turned down, but that's all I can say," said Louis Stanton. However, Mrs. Thomas A. Halleran, wife of one of the cooperative's board members, said that the rejection of Miss Streisand's application had been based on her being a "flamboyant type." A similar incident occurred in April, 1964, when Peter Lawford, the actor, at that time still married to a sister of the late President Kennedy, was turned down in his $125,000 bid for a 16-room cooperative on East 72d Street. He reportedly was turned down because he was both an actor and, perhaps worse, a Democrat.

* * *

New York City Councilwoman Carol Greitzer has called for a women's war against restaurants that refuse to serve females. One of her prospective targets is McSorley's bar in Greenwich Village, which has barred women during its 115-year existence. Dan Kirwan, who has managed McSorley's since his mother bought the place, commented, "It's a woman who owns this joint and even she doesn't come in."

* * *

The champion twice before (1965 and 1966) and thrice runner-up (1961, '62, '63), 37-year-old Tuan Haji Ismail Bin Haji Hassim of Malaysia won the international Koran-reading competition for men at Merdeka Stadium in Kuala Lumpur Saturday night. Hassim is a religious school teacher in Kedah state. Puan Maimunah Me-Arsa-Ard, 19, of Thailand, won the women's division.

* * *

"I wasn't getting anywhere. My draft status prevented me from getting any promotions in my work. So I decided to do something different." What John C. Mayeaux, 19, did was to walk across the United States from Virginia Beach to Venice, California, and jumped into the Pacific day after his 123-day hi said he just walked from to town asking how to California and followin pointing fingers. He s stayed in cheap hotels, j under trees, eating hambu hamburgers. Even so, it cost him $350, mos food, to make the trip.

* * *

Mountaineer Nigel H whose normal occupatio repairman with an elect in England, used his p climbing gear to shinn 100-foot-tall highway la at Mill Hill, England, w device for lowering th for replacement stuck. Helliwell got stuck t couldn't get up to the la he couldn't get back ground. Firemen resc

* * *

When the attractiv haired young girl pres check for 17,000 rupees $3,000) at a Colombo, bank, the cashier wan sure her credentials order. And a clerk who against her was absolut tain. The suspicious b ficials called police wh the "young woman" wa year-old schoolboy compl sari, wig and padding, sonating his mother. Po rested him.

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